

City offshore havens under Labour attack

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

A Labour Government would consider altering the constitutional relationship between Britain and the Channel Islands and Isle of Man and extending more company law to apply to them in the attempt to stamp out City fraud.

A document, *Making the City Safe*, published yesterday included a section, not yet established as policy but designed to outline party thinking and stimulate public debate, on measures to cut down fraud, in particular insider dealing.

It makes suggestions for the compulsory appointment to public company boards of a stipulated proportion of outside directors and the enforced disclosure of nominee shareholdings by freezing the dividends and voting rights on such shares and banning their trading.

Labour says that few fraudsters deal in their own names and nominee shareholdings provide them with the perfect cover. Although the party admits there are practical problems in enforcing disclosure of the beneficial ownership of shareholdings, it says that managements are entitled to

know who owns their companies.

The document says on offshore havens: "Time after time investigations of suspect share dealing reach a dead end when they run up against a paper company registered in one of the havens which specialize in providing loopholes for money that shuns the light."

"The attraction to the fraudster of their negligible requirements of disclosure is increasingly as much an incentive to their use as the tax advantage which their address confers."

"Our proposals on nominee shareholdings will provide a potent weapon in the armoury against those who shelter behind such havens, but it is for consideration whether there are not measures which could be taken to limit their ready availability."

"This is most obviously the case in relation to the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, who account for the bulk of nominee companies dealing in Britain but registered offshore."

"It is particularly galling that these British territories should be turning to their commercial advantage the concealment of criminal activity on the mainland of Britain."

In a clear warning of Labour's intent, the document adds: "The constitutional relationship between Britain and these self-governing islands commands respect, but will inevitably be undermined if they continue to permit it to be exploited by the insider dealers."

"In the event of their co-operation not being forthcoming in the fight against fraud, it may be desirable for Parliament to consider how to deny these havens to fraudsters, including the extension of UK legislation to these offshore islands by bringing them within the scope of certain aspects of company law."

No attempt has been made by the Government to extend the provisions of company law to the Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

Officials claim to be able to trace the beneficial owners of nominee shareholdings with the aid of island officials. The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man are dependencies of the Crown. The British Government is responsible for defence and external relations but they have their own legislatures, judiciaries and systems of administration.

Acts of Parliament do not apply to the islands unless they contain express provision that they should do so or have been extended to the islands by an Order in Council. Areas where laws have been applied are merchant shipping, aerial navigation and nationality questions.

The main section of the Labour document sets out plans for the regulation of the City by an independent statutory commission. It would have much wider powers than the Securities and Investments Board set up by the Government, taking over responsibilities for the regulation of Lloyds, which was exempted from the Government's Financial Services Act, and also for the work of the City Takeover Panel.

Interest rate cut delayed by Bank

By Rodney Lord, Economics Editor

The pound rose sharply yesterday as the Bank of England stepped in for the fourth time in the past fortnight to head off a cut in interest rates.

Optimism about the mix of interest rate cuts and tax handouts which the Chancellor will be able to announce when he gives his Budget speech a week on Tuesday is now so intense that money markets are pressing for an interest rate cut now.

Worries about the dollar and better prospects for Britain's payments balance

Rejuvenation cure 12
Bank fights 21

are making sterling highly sought after in world markets.

The Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, wants to keep the cut in rates for which financial markets are pressing until after the Budget. He is now expected to have between £3 billion and £5 billion to give away. This would allow a cut in standard rate income tax of between 2p and 4p which would bring it down to the Government's target rate of 25p in the pound. He wants an interest rate cut after the Budget to show that financial markets approve of his plans.

It remains unclear whether the Bank of England can delay a cut in rates as long as the Budget Day. The pressure for lower interest rates has been generated largely by the strength of the pound. Yesterday sterling was again strong, rising by 0.5 in terms of its exchange rate index to 71.4. Against the dollar it was up 1.1 cent at \$1.5764 and against the mark 24 pennings at DM2.8958.

Sterling is being supported largely by the high level of interest rates compared with other international financial centres. Good economic news and support for the Conservatives in the opinion polls are also helping.



Mr Heath who may be the beneficiary of Tory tactical voting intended to keep Mr Roy Jenkins out of the Oxford race.

'Thatcher backing for Heath'

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

Backers of Mr Edward Heath, the former Prime Minister, for the post of Chancellor of Oxford University believed yesterday that they had won the tacit support of Mrs Thatcher.

Conservative MPs are hoping for a large slice of tactical voting to keep out Mr Roy Jenkins, the former leader of the SDP.

With the Conservative vote split between Mr Heath and Lord Blake, the provost of Queen's College, Tory MPs eligible to vote were saying yesterday that Mr Jenkins would win unless the Tories threw their weight behind one candidate.

Although Mrs Thatcher is being careful not to state a preference, which some of those close to her feel would be counter-productive, Heath supporters were taking comfort from signals that suggested that, despite their old enmity, she would not be opposed to their man getting the job.

Spectrum, page 10

Cadbury asks for share buying inquiry

Cadbury Schweppes last night asked the Stock Exchange to launch an inquiry into dealings in its shares.

The company said it believed an inquiry was in the best interests of shareholders in view of the recent disclosure of charges being made under the Company Securities (Insider Dealing) Act 1985 over dealings in its shares.

The announcement comes a week after Mr Geoffrey Collier, the former securities head at Morgan Grenfell, the merchant bank, faced three charges of insider dealing in Cadbury Schweppes shares. The alleged offences refer to last October. This is in addition to three charges relating to AE, the engineering group.

A stake of more than 8 per cent has been built up in Cadbury by General Cinema, the US chain advised by Morgan American subsidiary.

BA's quiet jet, page 25

BAe wins £170m new orders

By Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent

British Aerospace soared back into the top league of the world's aircraft makers yesterday with orders worth £170 million for 19 aeroplanes.

The orders, for 13 BAe 146 four-engine jets and six Jetstream 31 executive transports, mean that this year the company has won contracts totalling nearly £1 billion.

Sir Raymond Lygo, managing director, said that he was "very satisfied".

"We have not really been in the civil aviation market for many years," he said. "Now we are getting the rewards of our efforts. But it will still be the mid-1990s before we really harvest the fruits because we must now build on the initial success of re-establishing ourselves in the market place."

The biggest new deal was with Washington-based Presidential Airways, which signed contracts for ten 85 seat 146-200s for a jet service for Continental Airlines along the US west coast.

Another two have been ordered by the freight group TNT to add to the one they already have for the delivery of overnight mail in Europe. One more is going to an unnamed African country which will use it as a VIP jet.

The successful Jetstream 31 18-seat turbo-prop made even more inroads into the lucrative US market with two going to States West, in Phoenix, Arizona. A new Italian airline, Aliblu, has ordered four to feed "thin" routes in Italy and Europe.

With Airbus now well established as a real contender for major airline purchasing deals, the future has rarely looked rosier for a British aircraft producer.

Airbus now plans to increase production of the 146 from 28 a year to 40 a year by 1990 and take on at least 200 more staff at their Woodford factory near Manchester.

It is now anxiously awaiting Government approval for launch aid for the next generation of Airbus A330s and A340s.

BA's quiet jet, page 25

Reagan widely praised for taking blame

From Michael Binyon, Washington

President Reagan's brief, courteous and firmly-delivered speech admitting mistakes in his Iran arms policy and accepting full responsibility was widely praised yesterday by congressmen, newspapers and politicians across the country.

Many said he had turned a corner towards political recovery and should now give a strong display of leadership in the coming weeks.

Tonight's speech caps a comeback week for the President. Senator Robert Dole, the Republican minority leader in the Senate, said afterwards: "This is a sort of confession. There comes activity, and then legislation."

Former Senator Gary Hart, the leading Democratic contender for the presidential nomination, said Mr Reagan had begun to face the problems which shook the foundations of his administration's policy. He said, however, that more than a speech was needed to restore public trust.

Others Democrats and presidential aspirants echoed this, saying Mr Reagan had to continue the clean-out in the White House and to get a firmer grip on his government.

"The speech is the beginning, and now it will depend on the President's following through," said Mr Thomas Foley, the house Democratic majority leader.

Mr Edmund Muskie, a former Secretary of State and one of the three members of the Tower Commission, said he was "quite pleased" with Mr Reagan's response. He and the country would now be watching his subsequent actions very closely.

In his 12-minute speech Mr

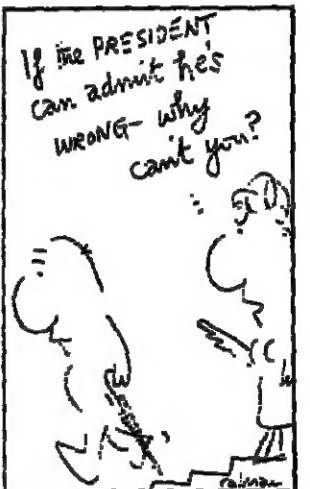
Reagan said he accepted the "honest, convincing and highly critical" findings of the Tower Commission and admitted that his Iran initiative had deteriorated into an arms-for-hostages deal. This was a mistake.

While not directly apologizing for the policy, he took "full responsibility" for what had occurred and for the first time acknowledged that the initiative conflicted with his policy of not bargaining with terrorists to win the freedom of hostages.

He said he had paid a price for his silence since the crisis broke in terms of the trust and confidence of the American people.

MOSCOW: Tass said yesterday that President Reagan's speech on the Iran arms scandal was full of contradictions and that the White House feared more damaging revelations could still emerge in the affair.

Speech, page 8
Leading article, page 13



Bill gives new rights to private flat tenants

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

The Government yesterday published its Bill to strengthen the rights of tenants living in privately owned flats, giving them management powers and the right to buy the block from their landlord under certain circumstances.

Tenants will have the collective right of first refusal to buy a block where the landlord wishes to sell his interest. In addition, in some leasehold blocks where the landlord has failed in his duties, tenants will have the right to apply to a court collectively to buy him out.

The Landlord and Tenant (No 2) Bill implements the main findings of the Committee chaired by Mr Edward Nugge, QC, which investigated the problems of managing private flats.

The Bill, which will affect

about 500,000 households in flats in England and Wales, also sets out a procedure for asking a court to appoint a manager where the block has been neglected.

It proposes a right for recognized tenants' associations to be consulted about the appointment of managing agents and stronger rights to information about the landlord's identity.

The Bill is not expected to add significantly to the costs of the courts, rent assessment panels or legal aid.

Mr Arthur Johnston, chairman of the Federation of Private Residents' Associations, said last night: "We welcome the provisions in the new Bill which will give leaseholders more independence in managing their own homes."

INSIDE Hopes rise for accord on missiles

The Kremlin yesterday welcomed the new US proposals tabled in Geneva, raising hopes for an early superpower accord on eliminating medium-range missiles from Europe. But a spokesman warned the West against using the verification issue to delay an agreement.

Crowded jails

Conditions in six of Britain's largest prisons fall below basic standards of human decency because of chronic overcrowding, says a report published today.

TIMES SPORT Venables hint

Terry Venables, the Barcelona manager, is considering leaving the club at the end of this season.

Marsh future

Terry Marsh, the new International Boxing Federation light-welterweight champion, considers meeting Honeyghan and Camacho.

TIMES BUSINESS XJ6 hits result

Profits of the Jaguar car group were hit by the launch of the new XJ6 model last year, but it plans a £100m a year investment programme.

Shell record

Shell announced record profits, raised its half year dividend by a third and revealed that it has captured the largest slice of the market in the United States.

Portfolio Gold

● The £2,000 prize in yesterday's Portfolio Gold competition - double the usual amount because there was no winner the previous day - was won by a reader from Cumbria. Details page 3.
● There is a further £24,000 to be won today. Portfolio list page 27.

INDEX

Home News	2-5
Overseas	7-9
Business	21-27
Sport	31-34, 36
Arts	19
Births, deaths, marriages	17
City Diary	25
Courts	28
Crosswords	10, 36
Diary	12
Entertainment	10-12
Features	10-12
Information	18
Law Report	15
Leading articles	13
Letters	29
Motoring	16
Obituary	4
Parliament	17
Sale room	16
Science	17
Snow Reports	34
TV & Radio	35
Weather	36

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Ridley admits rate errors of £10m

By Richard Evans, Political Correspondent

Six London boroughs are to receive £10 million in grants from the Government this year for looking after roads which do not exist, it was revealed last night.

Meanwhile, eight other authorities, the capital area, are to be deprived of a similar sum for maintaining the very highways for which the other councils are being paid.

The financial mix-up, which flows from a huge error by a faceless mandarin in the Department of the Environment following the abolition of the Greater London Council, was confirmed in a Commons statement by a red-faced Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for the Environment, following a High Court ruling last week.

Due to the administrative mistake, six councils in 1986-7 Greenwhich, Tower Hamlets, Lewisham, Newham, Islington and Hackney were wrongly given £12 million for looking after roads which are not in their areas.

Mr Ridley attempted to use a power he believed he possessed under the 1986 Local Government Act to belatedly correct the error. But Greenwhich Council, which gained £3.8 million from the mix-up and was the biggest beneficiary, successfully challenged his move when a High Court judge ruled the minister did not have the power to correct his department's mistake.

To make matters worse Mr Ridley had, in January, made rate support grant allocations to London boroughs on the assumption that the error was corrected.

But following the High Court verdict, Mr Ridley was forced to tell MPs yesterday he had amended the grant allocations for 1987-8 - although several councils have set their rates based on his initial cash allocations.

Mr Ridley told the Commons he is appealing against the Greenwhich ruling.

Parliament, page 4
Frank Johnson, page 12

Piggott VAT summons

Lester Piggott, the racehorse trainer and former champion jockey, was yesterday served with a summons by Customs and Excise accusing him of VAT fraud over a period of nearly six years (Our Crime Reporter writes).

Mr Piggott, aged 51, and his company, L.K. Piggott Ltd, are said to have failed to account for VAT payments that include retaining fees, percentage prize monies and bloodstock transactions.

No financial figure was mentioned in the summons which comes four months after Mr Piggott was accused of tax irregularities.

The VAT summons is returnable at Newmarket Magistrates Court on March 19.

Footpath perils

By Alan Hamilton

To the dangerous practices of smoking, drinking, living near nuclear power stations, jogging, flying in helicopters, eating additive-packed fried sausages, and sex, must now be added the innocent act of walking.

As many as three million people a year trip or fall on damaged pavements, and an estimated half million of them need medical treatment - which means that the pedestrian is statistically far safer walking down the middle of the road.

The figures are produced in a survey by the National Consumer Council published today, which tears several strips off local authorities for allowing sidewalks to deteriorate into assault courses and

urges pedestrians to become more militant.

A sample survey of over 2,000 pedestrians mentioned cracked or uneven pavements as the principal hazard, closely followed by dog dirt and uncleared snow, ice or leaves. Walking was also interrupted by an assorted clutter of rubbish, scaffolding, parked cars, the digging of holes, and people riding bicycles.

Approximately one person in five has a pavement accident each year, usually a trip or fall, but there are also those who walk into scaffolding, overhanging trees, or other obstructions.

Although most pavement accidents are minor, about 7 per cent of them lead to medical treatment, and al-

Second class goes as rail standards rise

By Rodney Cowton, Transport Correspondent

The days of the second class rail ticket are numbered. With the introduction of the new timetables in May second class will be phased out.

Not that everyone will be travelling first class after that, but second class will be renamed "standard" as soon as stocks of tickets and other material are exhausted.

British Rail said yesterday that it felt improvements in rolling stock had taken it out of the second class category, and standard class was more appropriate.

The national railway watchdog, the Central Transport Consultative Committee, said it was sensible to rename the second class, because for many services there was only one class available.

Not everyone would agree about the improvements in rolling stock. In its annual report the Transport Users Consultative Committee for North-east England said that the new Sprinters trains were an acceptable replacement.

But in the lightweight Pacers the "seating was of very poor quality, being hard and low-backed", and because the trains were limited to two cars, they were often over-crowded.

Three classes were normal in the early years of the railway system, but between 1876 and 1938 second class was gradually abolished.

In 1956 it was felt that it was not appropriate to have a first and third class but no second class, so the third class was re-designated as the second class.

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NEWS SUMMARY

Heat scan on dynamite ship

Explosives experts adopted a wary approach to the ship, *Hornstrand*, off Falmouth yesterday.

The Danish coaster, which had been adrift in the Channel for 24 hours with a cargo of 400 tons of dynamite, was scanned with infra-red heat detecting equipment from a dinghy 100 yards away.

The vessel had been towed at the end of a 1,000 metre cable by the *Typhoon*, a salvage tug belonging to Wismar, the Dutch salvage experts, with two of the tug's crew on board.

Commander David Elliot, a local coastguard controller, said a decision on boarding the ship would be made today.

Sinking the ship had not been discussed, but it would not be allowed into Falmouth harbour until it was safe.

Hotel for drugs jury

The jury in the Boy George drugs conspiracy trial has been sent to an hotel for the night after failing to reach a majority verdict after five hours and 25 minutes of deliberation.

Steven Luben, aged 36, and Diane Feiner, aged 35, both of Westbourne Terrace, Paddington, west London, deny conspiracy to supply Boy George, the singer, and others with heroin.

Miss Feiner, who also denies conspiring with Mr Luben to supply cocaine, has been kept in custody overnight. Throughout the trial at Knightsbridge Crown Court she had been on £15,000 bail.

Wanted posters

Wanted posters will appear today throughout Shaw, near Oldham, to trap a gang who robbed, sexually assaulted, then punched and kicked to death a retired headmistress, aged 92, and her infirm 81-year-old sister in their home in Bent Lane.

Every large shop and office will display police posters detailing the horrific murders of the spinster, Susan and Florence Egerton. A retired businessman who wishes to remain anonymous has offered a £1,000 reward.

Murder charges

A man was remanded in custody yesterday by magistrates at Preston, Lancashire, charged with murdering three students four days ago.

Mahmood Hussain, aged 24, of Rochdale Walk, Small Heath, Birmingham, is accused of murdering Tahir Iqbal, aged 21, an anatomy student, Ejai Yousaf, aged 23, who was studying electronic engineering, and Peter Moseley, aged 21, at their bedsitting room in Christ Church Street, Preston.

Reporting restrictions were not lifted.

Meningitis outbreak

More than 600 naval ratings and other personnel at a base near Plymouth have been found to be carrying a form of meningitis.

All 2,500 staff and trainees at HMS Raleigh naval training base, Torpoint, have undergone blood tests and received vaccinations. Health officials said yesterday that the strain of the disease responds completely to vaccination. All new recruits would be vaccinated.

Brian Cairns, aged three months, whose parents live in Army barracks at Hensworth, near Galashburgh, has died in Lincoln county hospital after contracting meningitis. It was disclosed yesterday. A hundred children at the base are being vaccinated.

MP sues Guardian

Mr John Browne (right), the Winchester Conservative MP at the centre of a £175,000 divorce settlement dispute, has launched a High Court libel action against *The Guardian*, and its editor Mr Peter Preston, over a report last month on statements he made about his financial affairs.

Committal proceedings against his ex-wife, Mrs Elizabeth Browne, of Chelsea, south-west London, for failing to pay a £10,000 instalment will be shelved pending her appeal against the settlement.



Court secrecy protest

Journalists at the Central Criminal Court have protested to Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, Lord Chancellor, over a senior judge's decision this week to hear part of a big criminal case "in secret".

The Recorder of London, Sir James Miskin, heard legal arguments by defence and prosecution lawyers in camera — excluding both the press and public from his court.

Jurors are always sent out during such legal discussions, but the press has always remained.

The Central Criminal Court Journalists' Association has written to Lord Hailsham, saying it is concerned that "justice behind closed doors" could become a dangerous trend. The journalists have made similar complaints in recent years.

Labour's plan for tackling City fraud

By Robin Oakley
Political Editor

Under a Labour government the City would face regulation by an independent statutory commission with far wider powers than the Securities and Investment Board set up by the Conservative government for the City's self-regulation.

The Labour body would be given additional powers to cover Lloyd's and also to tackle insider dealing, specifically excluded from the remit of the SIB.

It would also be given responsibility for the work of the Takeover Panel.

The plans were published yesterday in a document called *Making the City Safe*.

As well as confirming the details revealed in *The Times* last week on Labour's plans for new rules on takeovers and mergers, it sets out proposals to strengthen the powers and scope of the SIB.

Under a Labour government it would be re-established as a public agency responsible through ministers to Parliament. It would be publicly funded, although Labour would continue to levy the City for a contribution to the costs. Its membership would be changed to ensure that a majority are not current practitioners in the City.

The essential difference in its powers would be that the reformed SIB would have the unqualified right to instruct the self-regulating organizations to withdraw a company's licence to trade or to withdraw authorization for a new firm.

A Labour government would transfer to the SIB, once it became a public agency, the remaining regulatory powers of the Department of Trade and Industry, including its investigative powers into insider dealing.

In a section headed "Cooling Takeover Fever", the document confirms that Labour will scrap the Tebbit

formula which limits referrals to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission to the solitary grounds of market share. Labour Secretary of State, for Trade would make referrals on grounds of employment security, impact on trade performance and retention of technology.

Introducing the document yesterday, Mr Robin Cook, Labour's trade spokesman, said that there was more fraud and less order in the City than before.

Conservative Party moderates yesterday started ministers by flatly opposing one of the central planks of the next general election manifesto, the Government's chosen plans for abolition of the rates.

The rebellion came as ministers were ruling out a May general election because it would mean sacrificing the reform of the Scottish rating system.

The earliest the Bill is expected to clear Parliament is May 7, previously one of the favourite dates for the election because it coincides with the local council elections. But, if it is not held up in the House of Lords, it should receive Royal Assent in time for a June general election.

The Tory Reform Group, which is backed by five senior Cabinet ministers, said in a memorandum that the new tax would undermine local self-government while not achieving the required financial and political accountability.

The salvo comes as several Conservative MPs express reservations about the speed at which the Government is moving to introduce its reforms.

Last week it announced that the abolition of domestic rates in Scotland was to take place in one stage in April 1989 rather than over a three-year period as previously proposed.

The reform group memorandum, written by Mr Chris Mockler, says that under the community charge the proportion of local tax-borne services paid for by local taxation will fall from 51 per cent to a mere 23 per cent.

The proposal for a national non-domestic rate will mean that local business will become more remote from local government. It would also be morally wrong to impose the full community charge on people with low incomes.

"Conservatism is also about caring for those in need. Imposing a community charge of, say £300 per annum a person, would cost a pensioner couple £600 per annum. If their only income was their pension... they would be worse off by the full £600. It would be equivalent to cutting their pensions by 19 per cent."

The memorandum proposes that the Government should not be rushed into fundamental changes in England and Wales. It should review the situation after the election and, taking into account Scotland's experience, consider widening the local tax base to include a reduced rate and local income and spending taxes.

Reforming local government finance: An alternative to the community charge (TRG Gayfere House, Gayfere Street, London SW1 P 3HP).

the self-regulating organizations to withdraw a company's licence to trade or to withdraw authorization for a new firm.

A Labour government would transfer to the SIB, once it became a public agency, the remaining regulatory powers of the Department of Trade and Industry, including its investigative powers into insider dealing.

In a section headed "Cooling Takeover Fever", the document confirms that Labour will scrap the Tebbit

Board and lodging test a bonus for unemployed

By David Sapsted

The Government survived two fundamental challenges to its controversial board and lodging allowances in the Court of Appeal yesterday but faced the prospect of a £5 million pay-out to the unemployed after losing a third case.

As a result of the defeat, an estimated 20,000 people receiving the so-called "Costa del Dole" allowances in 1984-85 will each be entitled to back payments averaging £250.

However, victory in the other two cases, one backed by the Labour-controlled London borough of Camden, and the other brought by a Down's syndrome sufferer, meant that the Government staved off a challenge which could have cost more than £20 million.

Lord Justice Slade, Lord Justice Parker and Lord Justice Mustill rejected the appeal brought by Camden council and Miss Beverly Nelson, a single mother of two, of Brixton, south London, which sought to have Department of Health and Social Security rules introduced in 1985 declared illegal because they claimed the papers had not been properly laid before Parliament.

Under the regulations, bed and breakfast allowances were limited to £70 a week in London and between £45-55 a week elsewhere in Britain.

Camden, which said the rules were costing it £30,000 a week in top-up payments, planned to present the Government with a £2 million bill if it won the appeal. The council argued that the regulations were invalid because the booklet containing details of



A horse from The King's Troop took a liking to a bouquet carried by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother when she paid a visit to the Royal Horse Artillery in London yesterday.

Efficiency drive for car tests

By Rodney Cowton
Transport Correspondent

The Government is to consider privatizing the driving test as part of an efficiency review.

Mr John Moore, Secretary of State for Transport, said yesterday that although he had no intention of reducing standards, it is believed that shorter waiting lists might increase the pass rate above the present 48.6 per cent. Waiting time averages 15 weeks.

The Department of Transport said about two million car driver tests are carried out a year and at a cost of just over £27 million. There are more than 1,600 examiners and supervisors based at 318 full-time test centres and 116 part-time centres.

The idea of privatization was criticized by the Automobile Association: "The integrity of the British driving test is among the highest in the world. Privatization could impose very severe quality control problems, and even open the test to the risk of corruption."

Deaths in road accidents rose by 3 per cent to 1,400 in the third quarter of 1986, compared with 1985, according to official figures released yesterday. That compared with 1,385 deaths in the same period of 1985, a fall of 9 per cent compared with 1984.

However, the number of serious injuries fell by 3 per cent. Traffic increased by 2 per cent so that the casualty rate per mile travelled fell by 6 per cent.

New Lotus will be built in Britain

By Daniel Ward
Motor Industry Correspondent

New car sales were unexpectedly buoyant in February with registrations running almost 10 per cent higher than in 1986. For the second successive month imports accounted for less than half of car sales as Ford and Vauxhall sold 10,000 more British-built cars than a year ago.

Ford was the best seller, accounting for 27 per cent of the market, followed by Austin Rover with 16.9 per cent.

Although Austin Rover and Vauxhall saw their market shares fall slightly on February last year, they will be relieved to have halted the sales slide they both suffered in the second half of 1986.

Germany as originally planned, will save £5 million annually.

The new advanced engine, codenamed 14, was to have been built at Ford's plant in Cologne, but a big improvement in productivity by workers at the diesel engine plant at Dagenham forced executives to reassess which location would receive the £157 million investment.

Mr Bill Hayden, vice president of manufacturing for Ford Europe, said the British and West German unions had vied with each other to build the new engine — fastest to secure the massive investment project. It could be built quickest in Germany, but much lower labour costs in Britain meant that Dagenham was chosen.

Its cost advantage has more than doubled in the past year as the German mark has strengthened against the pound.

A factory employing 1,100 workers to build a new British sports car will be located at Hethel near Norwich, Group Lotus announced yesterday.

The car, a two seater codenamed M100 which is expected to sell at £12,500, will be built in an expanded plant alongside the existing Lotus models, when production starts in mid-1989.

The company, a subsidiary of General Motors, the world's biggest car maker, has conducted a well publicized tour of potential sites on the Continent and in Canada in search of generous state funding on a par with the grants Nissan received when setting up its car plant in Sunderland.

But Lotus has opted for Hethel despite the Government's decision not to award a grant for the new factory because it is not in a designated regional grant-aid area.

Mr Mike Kimberley, the deputy chairman and chief executive of Group Lotus, said: "The decision was influenced by two factors: the higher levels of productivity achievable at Hethel and that General Motors has agreed to provide additional funding in order to expand the factory in Norfolk."

He said that a significant increase in the £54 million five-year investment plan would be needed to finance the plant, which will be building 3,000 M100 sports cars a year by 1992.

Ford's decision to build a new car engine for the 1990s in Britain, rather than in West

Thatcher defends the Army spending record

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister last night defended the Government's record on the Army after the public decision of Lord Morpeth to resign his commission in protest at current defence policies.

The letter to *The Times* the previous day from Lord Morpeth, a Liberal Party member who hopes to become a parliamentary candidate, was raised with the Prime Minister in the Commons.

In his letter, Lord Morpeth stated that the present policy was having damaging consequences on training, equipment, manning and conditions of service in the Regular Army, and that the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force were in a similar position.

Mr Michael Mates, Conservative chairman of the select committee on defence, told the Commons that increased resources in the past seven years had enabled the Army to continue to improve its professionalism.

He said: "Anybody who puts the defence of the country in the hands of any opposition party wants his head examined."

Mr Thatcher said that the Government had spent £2,000 million more in real terms in the Army than it did in 1978-79 level. It had provided tanks, personnel carriers, missiles and communications equipment, and had always fully implemented service pay rises.

Parliament, page 4

Alliance irons out differences

By Our Chief Political Correspondent

Differences of emphasis between the SDP and Liberal parties over the desirability of holding a national referendum on the introduction of proportional representation are being resolved in discussions between the two party leaders.

Senior Liberals, who have feared that Dr David Owen's strong support for a referendum might be seen as a weakening of the commitment to change, are now suggesting that provision for a referendum should be built into the Bill for which the Alliance would be pushing in negotiations with other parties if the election results in a hung parliament.

The referendum, however, would apply only to parliamentary elections.

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, has said he wants immediate legislation on proportional representation, but is prepared to accept a two-stage process. He is pressing for the swift introduction of PR for local government and the European parliament.

Unionists' new threat of unrest

By Richard Ford

The Unionist leadership in Northern Ireland said yesterday that it would intensify the civil disobedience campaign after the Government rejected demands for a referendum on the Anglo-Irish agreement.

Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, was bitterly criticized by "loyalist" leaders. The Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, accused him of hurling the "Hitlerism" and "Stalinism" in running the North.

Mr Paisley said he felt certain that the Ulster people had the stomach for the fight, but declined to say what form it might take.

It is expected that loyalists will be urged to withhold payment of rates, road tax and television licences as part of the campaign, although it is not clear whether Mr Paisley's suggestion that they should drive on the wrong side of the road will be adopted.

Meanwhile Mr James Moynihan, leader of the Official Unionist Party, said he believed that the propaganda campaign should be intensified in Great Britain as there was growing sympathy for the position of Ulster's loyalists.

Toughen law to protect rape victims, says Press Council

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

A tougher law to protect the anonymity of rape victims from the time of the attack is called for by the Press Council today in its report on coverage of the vicarage rape case.

The council, which censures two newspapers and criticizes three others in their handling of the case, says present proposals to protect rape victims do not go far enough and would still allow publication of much of the identifying material in the vicarage case.

The Government intends to ban publication of details which could lead to a victim being identified from the time an attacker is accused. Instead, the Press Council says, the ban should run from the time of the offence.

The council also calls for urgent action by newspaper editors, television, radio, and police to agree to ways to prevent "jigsaw puzzle identification" where rape victims are identified because different newspapers or broadcasters publish differing details of a case.

The council's comments are made just days before MPs are to debate government proposals in the Criminal Justice Bill to give rape victims greater protection against being identified.

These proposals would still enable much of the material which led to the "early virtual

identification" of the vicarage rape victim to be published legally.

The proposals would, however, prevent publication of a victim's name, address or photograph, even before anyone has been accused.

But the Press Council says publication of any likeness of a victim, not just her photograph, should be prevented.

The council's report censures *The Sun* for publishing a picture of the rape victim, and the *News of the World* for printing an artist's impression of the scene inside the vicarage. *The Guardian*, *The Times* and *Sunday Today* are also criticized.

The attack, which led to the council inquiry, took place in a west London vicarage on Thursday, March 6, 1986. A young girl was raped, and a young man and a vicar assaulted by three men who were convicted last month and jailed.

The council says that in spite of a long-standing convention that newspapers do not identify rape victims and the law's prohibition after a certain stage, "progressive, creeping and constructive identification" by the Press began almost at once.

The press coverage was not in breach of the law. The Sexual Offences (Amendment) Act 1976 forbids publication of any matter likely to lead to the identification of a woman complaining of rape, but only after some-

one has been accused. It also forbids identification of a man charged with rape until he is convicted.

Her lawyers in this case were not bound by either prohibition until seven days after the crime, when two men were charged with rape.

The Sun

The incident which provoked "strong public criticism" and "the largest number of complaints and protests to the Press Council" was publication of the woman victim's picture by *The Sun*, the report says.

Four days after the attack this front view full-length photograph, showing the victim leaving church the day before, occupied three full columns on the front page.

Her eyes were masked by a black ink label and the story identified her but did not name her; described her as a pretty, dark-haired girl and identified the vicar's church and their relationship.

Letters of protest to the council came from 22 people, including MPs and a police officer.

The victim's brother, in a letter to the council, said the photograph, with just the eyes blotted out, left no doubt as to identity. *The Sun's* coverage throughout had been "deeply distressing".

Mr Kenneth Donlan, *The Sun* managing editor, said the picture had not identified the

victim and did not break the law. *The Sun* did not think it was tasteless. It was published to show the victim's "ordinary good-looking qualities" and it was never intended to upset.

The council says it can find "no justification for the paper either taking the photograph or publishing it" and censures it for both.

"They were a gross breach of proper conduct by a newspaper," it says.

News of the World

The *News of the World* is also censured for what the council calls a "crude and salacious" picture across four columns.

The newspaper described this as an artist's impression "of the horror scene as Spiderman drags the screaming girl towards the bedroom" while his "drug accomplices" battered the two men senseless with the vicar's crutches.

A woman complained that the picture appeared more of a sop to the "salacious instincts of readers than any real attempt to inform, and reminded her of voyeuristic soft porn."

Mr David Montgomery, the editor, said he felt his paper's coverage of the case to be totally responsible and there was no need to justify it.

The Guardian

One specific complaint was over an article on *The Guardian's* media page.

This reprinted tabloid news paper headlines giving the

rape victim's relationship with one of the other victims of the attack, and also criticized a short report in *The Times* that said she had been raped about 100 yards from the home of a well-known politician, who was named.

The complaint was that as *The Guardian* had itself reported in a two paragraph story the vicar's name, the vicarage and that a woman had been raped; anyone reading both items could deduce the rape victim's identity.

Mr Peter Preston, the editor, told the council he did not see the item about *The Times* until it was printed and published because that page was set in Manchester.

The council says *The Guardian's* very short and unsensational story went further towards identification than was desirable and probably further than the editor would have wished.

It criticizes its conduct "arising out of defective communication between its London and Manchester offices."

The Times

The coverage by *The Times* was "broadly unexceptional" except for the reference to a politician's address nearby which gave "a strong clue" about identity, the council says.

One reader however complained that a "well intentioned serious feature article" described precisely the

Police on alert for rally over man's death

Police leave in Wolverhampton has been cancelled tomorrow in anticipation of a march and rally over the death of a man who died in a struggle with two officers.

Organizers of the rally in the West Midlands town are expecting up to 30,000 people to take part. They will call for an independent inquiry into the death of Mr Clinton McCurbin, aged 24, who was of Afro-Caribbean descent.

Police have forbidden marchers to take a route past the shop where Mr McCurbin died.

The organizers said that the march would be peaceful but Mr John Mellor, a local politician, called for it to be banned.

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Aids message from the Government is 'not tough enough'

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

The Government's public campaign on Aids is not explicit enough but it has succeeded in reaching almost the entire population, according to a Gallup opinion poll.

Most people who read the leaflet sent to every household found it informative and easy to understand. But, like the television advertisements on Aids, they felt the message was not blunt enough.

The results of the poll were broadcast on the BBC2 Newsnight programme last night.

They included majority views in favour of free contraceptives and of laws to restrict prostitutes, but only 46 per cent support for free needles to drug addicts.

Nine out of 10 people want blood tests for Aids infection to be made available to everybody on demand, and want the Government to introduce screening for the virus.

Two out of three said that they would like an Aids blood test if it was free and confidential. Sixty-two per cent thought blood tests should be compulsory for everyone.

Three out of four would support a law restraining Aids carriers from having sexual intercourse with other people without telling them, the survey found.

Young, single men and women aged between 16 and 24 see themselves most at risk from Aids, but people over 65

are more likely to be misinformed about how Aids is caught, according to the survey.

Seven out of 10 people who received the government leaflet read it completely. "Virtually no one complained that it was too explicit or offensive, in fact people complained it was not explicit enough", Mr Gordon Head, managing director of Gallup said.

Reactions to the two television advertisements, which featured images of a tombstone or an iceberg, were less favourable. Fifty one per cent thought the tombstone message was "poor" and only 47 per cent considered the iceberg film "good".

The survey included interviews with 1,115 people aged 16 and over at 120 sampling points.

Some doctors may be reported to the General Medical Council because of alleged discrimination against Aids victims, officials of a charity said yesterday.

A woman drug addict with the disease cut her wrists after her doctor refused to see her, and another doctor refused to arrange for the removal of the body of an Aids patient from the home where he died, the Terrence Higgins Trust said.

The woman, from Dundee, claimed that her GP told her: "You had better go off and cut your wrists because I am not going to help", according to a trust spokesman.

"The patient went away and did just that", he said. The woman had not died but remained "emotionally scarred", he said.

Mr Tony Whitehead, chairman of the trust's board of directors, said it was considering reporting some doctors to the GMC for disciplinary action.

"We want a test case", he said.

The new anti-Aids drug, Zidovudine (AZT) could cost the National Health Service more than £1 million next year if given to all sufferers likely to benefit from it.

The drug's manufacturers, Wellcome, have been given government permission to market the drug, which is not a cure but is regarded as the most effective treatment at present available to control severe effects of the disease.

It is likely to be used only by hospital specialists and will probably not be available on prescription from general practitioners, because of the need to monitor its effectiveness and its side-effects.

A cure for Aids may be available by the 1990s, according to a survey of American scientists. But almost a third of those involved in Aids research predicted that there would be more than a million victims in the United States by the year 2000.

The survey, conducted by Louis Harris and Associates, was taken among 227 biomedical researchers.



Mr Eric Lobb, royal bootmaker, with some of the 20,000 lasts held in store for customers (Photograph: Chris Harris).

French to honour bootmaker

By Robin Young

Mr Eric Lobb, the royal bootmaker, who recently celebrated his eightieth birthday, is to receive an international French award on Monday.

He was named Personnalité de l'Année (Personality of the Year) by a jury of French journalists and commentators presided over by M. Leo Senege.

Mr Lobb, who is only the second Englishman to have been so honoured in the category, Craftsmen of the World, was nominated for the award by his predecessor, Mr Hardy Amies, the fashion designer.

The two have not met, although Mr Amies is among 30,000 customers who have hand-made lasts in store at the Lobb shop in St James's, Piccadilly.

Customers are contacted every 15 years to ensure that they want their lasts to be kept, although the life of a pair of Lobb boots is claimed to extend to 40 years.

Lobb holds three royal warrants, and has royal customers as varied as Enrico Caruso, Frank Sinatra, Guy Burgess and one of the Great Train Robbers.

Mr Lobb, the third generation of his family to manage the business, is the first to admit he cannot make boots.

"I came into the company by accident, and I make no secret of the fact that I am the only Lobb in the concern who does not know what he is doing", he said.

Thief got job watching out for crime

A burglar who won a job on a government-backed crime-watch scheme had kept quiet about his record, the organizers said yesterday when he was jailed for three years at Teesside Crown Court for robbing a shop of £63 in takings during working hours.

William McCann, aged 32, of Laxey Road, Hartlepool, received a week for five months on the Watch Patrol community programme in Hartlepool, Cleveland.

McCann, recruited to keep a daytime eye on the town to deter crime, had eight convictions for burglary.

Equality ruling Cook's pay 'worth more' says court

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

A canteen cook from Birkenhead, Merseyside, lost her fight in the Court of Appeal yesterday for equal pay with men employed as painters and joiners at the same shipyard.

The judges' ruling in the test claim brought by Miss Julie Hayward against Council Laird shipbuilders (now Vickers Shipbuilding Engineering Ltd) was immediately described by the Equal Opportunities Commission as a "blow" for the rights of women under the equal pay laws.

The commission, which backed Miss Hayward in her case, said it would be considering whether to go to the House of Lords to ask for leave to appeal. Yesterday the Court of Appeal judges refused them that leave.

Miss Hayward's case was the first test of the Government's changes to the equal pay laws which allow women to claim the same pay as men doing totally different but equally skilled and demanding jobs.

She had claimed her job was as skilled as the work done by the men who fit wooden bulkheads to ships or paint oil rigs.

The Court of Appeal judges yesterday upheld a ruling of the Employment Appeal Tribunal decision last year that, although Miss Hayward, aged 27, had a lower annual salary

and a lower hourly overtime rate than the men, the total package of her benefits meant she was better off than her male colleagues.

The appeal tribunal had accepted the company's case that her better sick pay, two days' more paid holiday and free canteen meals, wiped out the £26 difference in their basic pay and made her £11 better off.

Insurance firms retaliated yesterday against proposals by the Equal Opportunities Commission for the repeal of the law which allows them to charge different premium rates for men and women.

The Association of British Insurers (ABI) said: "While insurers differentiate between the sexes, they do not discriminate in terms of unequal or unfavourable treatment which the Sex Discrimination Act outlawed."

"Differentiation between sexes is on the grounds of established and reliable experience of the risks involved."

The commission said in a consultative document, *Legislating for Change*, that in the only test case which involved the relevant exception in the Act, a county court judge found it reasonable for a company to justify its practice of charging women 50 per cent more than men for permanent health insurance.

Law Report, page 15

Poll puts Wardair in top flight

By Robin Young

Wardair, Cathay Pacific, Swissair and Singapore Airlines are the world's best airlines, according to nearly 15,000 readers of *Holiday Which?*

The results of the survey in the March issue published today suggest that British Airways, rather than being "the world's favourite airline", ranks at the bottom of the second division, below several other British airlines which, in order of popularity, are British Midland, Air Europe, Orion, British Caledonia and Virgin.

Wardair, the Canadian charter airline, was rated best by readers both for catering (97 per cent thought the food excellent or good) and for service and helpfulness (94 per cent rated these excellent or good). Swissair was thought the most comfortable airline, and British Island, a UK charter company using small aircraft, the least comfortable.

In a survey of ferry services, to which 8,000 readers replied, the magazine reports that Hoverspeed and Townsend Thoresen were favourites for short crossings. The best for crossings longer than five hours was Olau Line's Shearwater-Vlissingen service, with DFDS highly rated for its Scandinavian and German services. Sealink was the lowest rated overall, with B & I Line, operating services to Ireland, doing only slightly better.

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Portfolio Gold A chance for second holiday

One reader won yesterday's Portfolio Gold prize of £3,000, there having been no winner the previous day.

Mr John Burns, aged 66, who is a retired builders' agent living in Cumbria, said he had played Portfolio Gold since its inception, although he never expected to win.

Mr Burns said: "I still cannot believe I have won. I cannot say how I am going to spend the money until I actually get it. We have already booked a holiday, although it's always possible we could take another one."

Readers who wish to play Portfolio Gold can obtain a card by sending a stamped, addressed envelope to: Portfolio Gold, The Times, PO Box 40, Blackburn.

Squires to appeal on court ban

Dorothy Squires, the singer, wept at the High Court in London yesterday after being told by a judge that she can mount no more court actions without permission of the High Court.

After a ruling by Mr Justice Mann that she should be declared a "vexatious litigant", she promised to fight the decision in the Court of Appeal, House of Lords and the European Court of Justice.

The court move against Miss Squires is rare. It was made by the Attorney General, who had been named along with the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Island Revenue in her latest action.

Mr Justice Mann was told that Miss Squires had started 20 court actions since 1982 and that nine have so far been dismissed.

The judge said: "I have no doubt that she has habitually, persistently and without any reasonable grounds, initiated vexatious civil proceedings."

Miss Squires shouted: "This is not the end; it is the beginning. I am going to get my fans in their thousands and march down Whitehall."

Outside court afterwards she wept and said: "It's a joke to say I have got a voracious appetite for litigation. I don't want to be a litigant. I just want to be a singer. That's my job."

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Evidence over MP disputed

The widow of Liberal MP David Penhaligon yesterday dismissed as "speculation" reports that her husband was not wearing a seat belt when he died in a car crash three days before Christmas.

Mrs Annette Penhaligon spoke after an inquest jury at Truro returned an 8-2 majority verdict of accidental death on her husband.

There was evidence at the hearing that Mr Penhaligon was not wearing a seat belt.

But after the verdict, Mrs Penhaligon, who did not attend the inquest, issued a statement through her solicitor, Mr Christopher Thomas.

It read: "Mrs Penhaligon regrets that certain reports on the inquest into the death of her late husband have concentrated on speculation as to whether he was wearing a seat belt - a matter on which there is no direct evidence - and have omitted to mention a matter on which the evidence was undisputed, namely that at the time of the impact, her late husband was driving on his correct side of the road."

"The question of a claim on behalf of the estate of the late Mr Penhaligon is under active consideration."

Mr Penhaligon, MP for Truro, voted for the seat belt legislation which was introduced on January 31, 1983.

He was driving to St Austell when a Ford transit van skidded on black ice while negotiating a bend and hit Mr Penhaligon's car.

The driver of the van, Mr Tony Barry, aged 39, of Boscoppa, St Austell, broke a leg.

No criminal proceedings are pending against him but civil proceedings are expected.

Dr Robert Marshall, a pathologist, told the inquest that Mr Penhaligon, aged 42, had "the classic injuries of someone not wearing a seat belt".

Lawyers split over court video links

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Lawyers are divided on the merits of government proposals for video questioning in child abuse cases after the first live demonstration of a "trial" by video link attended by more than 150 judges and lawyers.

Judges including the law lord, Lord Ackner; the Master of the Rolls, Sir John Donaldson; the Director of Public Prosecutions, Sir Thomas Hetherington, QC, and Bar leaders including the chairman, Mr Peter Scott, QC, crowded the parliament chamber in the lower Temple to watch the new experiment.

Video links, using equipment developed by the American company, Datapoint, were set up with an adjoining room and barristers staged a mock trial in which a girl aged 14 was cross-examined about an alleged attack and robbery in the street.

But although there was general backing for the Government to proceed with a pilot scheme, several barristers were worried about the use of video links in child abuse cases although its use for taking evidence from adult witnesses abroad was less controversial.

Mr Gilbert Gray, QC, leader of the North Eastern circuit, who acted out the role of prosecuting counsel, said he had felt "at a real disadvantage" trying to question what was just a face on the screen.

"There is no doubt that the immediacy, the personal chemistry, is lost", he said.

"The immediate physical presence of a witness is vital. Putting aside the psyche of the child, one also has to think of the interest of the accused."

"This is the greatest occasion in anyone's life, the liberty of the subject is at stake and you can so ease the tension that there is a danger of the whole thing becoming a

kind of front-parlour or kitchen sink conversation."

Mr Gray added it was important for counsel to be able to see the interaction between the witness and the accused: in some child abuse cases, children were put up to fabricate stories by one parent against the other.

"Some times you might see a child looking away with revulsion; at other times turning rather shamefacedly away", he said.

But Mr Jonathan Caplan, a member of the Lord Chancellor's information technology advisory committee who helped to set up the demonstration, said that children could be intimidated by a courtroom setting.

"What you really want is to engage the child in a conversation as normal an environment as possible and the television screen certainly allows this, without the intrusion of other people or hostile elements such as the accused."

Barristers saw how a child witness would sit in one room in front of a television screen looking at the face of the questioning counsel. He would look at a similar screen in the courtroom, showing her face.

The video equipment recorded her as she spoke so he saw and heard her and she him. Her face could also be shown up on a large monitor for the benefit of the jury and courtroom.

Mr Peter Scott, QC, said lawyers believed that the video link could be of real advantage in certain kinds of cases such as in the commercial court where the costs of bringing witnesses from abroad were high.

As for child abuse cases, a balance had to be struck between the interests of defendant and witness and video recordings should not be ruled out just because there may be some disadvantages.

A spokesman for the company said: "We are very pleased with the funding. We have received the lion's share, now we have to go out and justify it."

There are five regional organisations in England to promote investment in their areas. The other four also received increased cash allocations yesterday.

£1.1m grant boost for the North-east

By Peter Davenport

Record funding for an organization formed to regenerate the depressed areas of the North-east and Cumbria was announced by the Government yesterday.

More than £1.1 million is to go to the newly-formed Northern Development Company, a "unique" organization backed by 160 leading businesses, trade unions and local authorities.

Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said that funds are also available for other regions which emulate the company, with self-help schemes involving wide-scale local support.

He said the company, which covers a region where unemployment averages 21 per cent, was "unique" in England and the Government was monitoring its progress.

The Government has been impressed by the degree of local co-operation, including the raising of £400,000 from the private sector and local authorities to help its budget.

The company, which is taking over the role and staff of the North of England Development Council, wants to attract more successful firms from overseas, such as Nissan at Sunderland and Komatsu at Birtley, Tyne and Wear, to replace the vanishing traditional industries such as shipbuilding and heavy engineering.

It aims to alter the image of the North-east in the City, abroad, throughout the UK and among its own inhabitants.

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Crowded jails 'lack basic standards of human decency'

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The harsh reality of life for prisoners in overcrowded jails is disclosed by the National Association for the Resettlement of Offenders today.

With present trends pointing to a prison population of 50,000 by Easter, Nacro looks at six prisons all seriously overcrowded: Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Pentonville, Wandsworth and Wormwood Scrubs.

When figures for its report were gathered on November 14 Birmingham held 1,085 prisoners in accommodation designed for 570 (90 per cent overcrowded); Leeds had 1,298 prisoners in space for 630 (106 per cent overcrowded); Liverpool 1,278 in space for 838 (52 per cent); Pentonville 1,049 in space for 656 (37 per cent); Wandsworth 1,548 in space for 1,265 (22 per cent); and Wormwood Scrubs 1,405 in accommodation designed for 1,011 (39 per cent).

In all six prisons inmates are normally allowed only one bath or shower a week and can change their underclothes and socks just twice a week.

Work opportunities are restricted. In the week beginning November 3, prison workshops were open for periods

95.3 prisoners for every 100,000 inhabitants. Of all the Council of Europe's member states, only Austria with 102.5 per 100,000 and Turkey with 102.3 had proportionately higher prison populations. There was no sign that the Government's prison building programme would improve the position.

To date, new prisons had simply been filled with ever-increasing numbers of extra prisoners and had provided no relief for existing overcrowded jails. Nacro calls on the Government to legislate to reduce the use of imprisonment for non-violent offenders. It should introduce new ways of strengthening the effectiveness of judicial guidance and encourage courts to use prison more sparingly.

The measures should include:

- Tighter statutory restrictions on the use of imprisonment.
- A supervised release scheme for short-term prisoners.
- A sentencing council, chaired by the Lord Chief Justice, to issue regular guideline judgements to the courts.

Aspects of Life in Local Prisons (Nacro, 169 Chapham Road, London SW9 0PU; free).



The actress Jill Gascoine (left) and Glenys Kinnock, wife of the Labour leader, at a London conference yesterday held by the charity War on Want to launch a campaign to help women in the Third World (Photograph: Tim Bishop).

BCal engine overhaul subsidiary sold

By Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent

British Caledonian has sold Airmotive, its profitable engine overhaul subsidiary, because it cannot afford to invest sufficient funds to enable the plant to expand.

In the past 18 months BCal has shed most of its subsidiary companies in advance of having to buy two new aircraft fleets at a cost of nearly £1,000 million.

The sale of the Prestwick-based company is the most significant move yet. Aviall, the Ryder System subsidiary, has bought all its shares, but the price has not been disclosed.

Last year the company made £2.4 million profit for the BCal group and looked set to make even more as demand increased for engine overhaul.

BCal had planned to double the size of the Prestwick plant and had already created 70 new jobs to cope with the extra demand. But with the huge borrowings needed to fund the purchase of A320 and MD11 jets next year BCal did not have the capital thought necessary to build the company up to the right size.

Sir Adam Thomson, chairman of BCal, said: "Our feeling is that we should give complete priority to the airline and that we should not hold Airmotive back in any way."

Hansard succumbs to lure of keyboard

By Robert Matthews

One of the most famous figures in the Houses of Parliament, the 200-word a minute Hansard shorthand reporter, is about to succumb to computer technology.

Trials are about to start on a computer keyboard which will enable Hansard reporters to take down MPs' speeches and convert them into print almost instantaneously.

Mr Kenneth Morgan, editor of Hansard, said yesterday that the change had been caused by the shortage of recruits able to reach, and maintain, the high speeds demanded of a reporter.

Staff turnover during the past few years had been high, and the cost of training replacements was unacceptable. "We're horrendously short-staffed", he said.

The first computer trials will probably be held in standing committee meetings early in the summer. If all goes well, stenographic keyboards should find their way into the chamber itself next spring.

Mr Morgan said computers had been considered before, but only now were systems becoming available which offered real improvements on Pitman. Recruits could be trained in 12 months, compared with three years, and production times would be greatly improved.

Weekend food guide

Bountiful harvest for grape eaters

In the past eight years imports of grapes to the United Kingdom have gone up by 73 per cent and last year we spent just under £150 million on them. There is an amazing variety in the shops now.

At the top end of the market there are Thompsons and Sultan Seedless between 90p and £1.20 per lb; Bien Donne (White) from the Cape, and the Chilean Flame, 75-95p; Queen of the Vineyards and Waltham Cross from 80-95p and Alphonse Lavale and Den Ben Hanna at 70p-£1.

Citrus fruit is another good buy with oranges 8-20p each, white and pink-fleshed grapefruit, 10-40p and star-shaped lemons, 8-20p each.

Early forced rhubarb at 45p a lb is plentiful. Home-grown Cox's apples, 25-40p a pound, are good, but the quality and flavour of the Granny Smiths leave a lot to be desired. Pineapples are plentiful and reasonably priced between 60p and £1.50 and there are red, black, and golden plums from the Cape and Chile from 50-90p a pound.

The best value vegetables are winter and Savoy cabbages, 15-20p a pound, carrots 10-15p; mushrooms, 40-65p a half-pound; parsnips and turnips, 20-30p a lb. Brussel sprouts and cauliflowers are in short supply. Chinese Leaves from Holland, Spain, and Israel are plentiful. English bothouse

tomatoes, although good, are rather expensive, between 90p and £1.20 a lb, but there are limited supplies of imported tomatoes at between 60-80p a lb.

Lemon soles were in short supply at Billingsgate this week, and prices have risen. Good buys include mussels from 40p a pint, sardines, £1.10 a lb, sprats, about 70p, and skate, £1.80.

Home-produced lamb prices are creeping up again, particularly in the South-east where almost all cuts are up by 1p-5p a lb. Boneless sirloin of beef is up 6p in the South-east, but sirloin steak is down 8p a lb to an average £3.69.

Meat and poultry on promotion at shops and supermarkets include at Asda: fresh whole chickens up to 3lb 15oz, 69p a lb and middle fillet of pork, 99p a lb; Tesco: fresh minced beef, 78p a lb, New Zealand shoulder of lamb, 69p a lb and boneless pork loin steaks, £1.59 a lb. Dewhurst: four-pound packs of pork chops, £4.80; Sainsbury: minced beef 78p a lb and pork loin chops £1.08 a lb; Bejama: small quick-cook chicken, 20oz, £1.29 each, roasting chicken, 4lb-4lb 14oz, 59p a lb; Presto: topside and silverside of beef £1.88 a lb and New Zealand lamb chops, £1.25 a lb; Marks & Spencer: fresh turkey, 99p a lb and boneless turkey roast, £1.69 a lb.

2 remanded on attempted murder charge

A prisoner accused of escaping while being taken to his wedding was further remanded yesterday by Lambeth magistrates.

Michael Turner, aged 29, was charged with escaping while being taken to a registry office.

He was also charged with attempting to murder PC Ian Thomas and firearm offences.

John Newman, aged 27, of Kennington, south-east London, was also charged with attempted murder and two firearm offences. Both men were remanded in custody for two weeks.

Chernobyl is blamed for empty farms

The radiation fall-out from Chernobyl has brought a blight on farmland in Cumbria, the Country Landowners' Association claimed yesterday.

It said fears about Chernobyl and the close proximity of the Sellafield nuclear plant meant people were not prepared to buy land in certain areas.

Some farms had become worthless.

Restrictions on the movement and slaughter of sheep and lambs on many farms were introduced last year.

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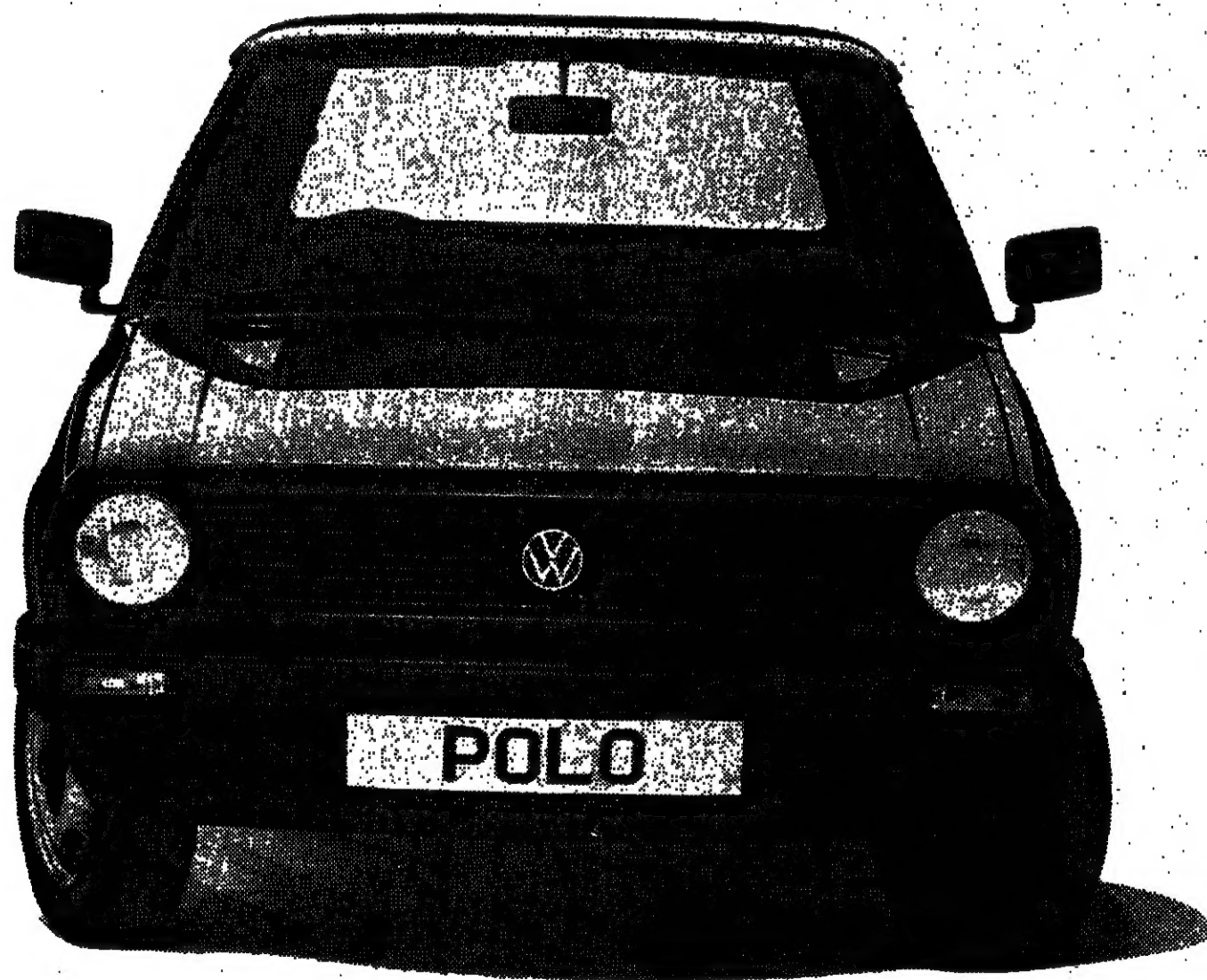
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WORLD SUMMARY

Mine managers face death charges

Johannesburg (Reuters) — Seven managers and employees at South Africa's Kromme Rijn gold mine will face charges of culpable homicide arising from last year's disaster in which 177 miners died. The South African Attorney-General's office said yesterday. They were killed in September at Kromme Rijn, some 90 miles east of here, when a fire released toxic fumes which suffocated workers deep underground.

Charges have been laid against a Kromme Rijn director, Mr Hugh Smith, its manager, Mr Ignatius Olivier, and five other employees in charge of underground operations at the time, a spokesman for the Attorney-General said.

Three of the accused face alternative charges of breaking safety regulations. The case will probably be heard in Witbank Regional Court, near Kromme Rijn, in mid-May.

● **Babies in jail:** A total of 2,280 young children — many of them being breast-fed — stayed with their mothers in prison at some point during 1986, the Justice Minister, Mr Kobi Coetsee, said yesterday (AP reports).

Renault trial due

Paris — Nathalie Ménigon, aged 30, and Joëlle Aubron, aged 27, both alleged leading members of the terrorist group Action Directe, were yesterday charged with the murder in November of M Georges Besse, former managing-director of Renault (Diana Geddes writes).

Jean-Marie Rouillon, aged 34, said to be the founder of Action Directe, and Georges Cipriani, aged 35, were charged with complicity. All were arrested two weeks ago in a police raid on a remote farmhouse near Orleans.

Indonesia visitor

Jakarta — Mr Edward Shevardnadze, the first Soviet Foreign Minister to visit Indonesia for more than 20 years, arrived here from Australia yesterday, saying he came with the best of intentions and he hoped to discuss bilateral and regional issues, including the arms race (Our Correspondent writes).

Shortly before his arrival the Indonesian Afghanistans Solidarity Committee issued a statement condemning the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. Indonesia is 90 per cent Muslim.

Transatlantic rock

New York — Musicians in England and America could be making records together without having to cross the Atlantic, using a new technique of long-distance recording demonstrated for the first time this week by the rock singers Stevie Wonder and Nile Rodgers (Charles Bremner writes).

Using high-technology digital equipment, fibre optics and satellite circuits, recording studios in New York and Los Angeles joined them as if they were in the same room.

Mr Ben Ritzel, co-owner of the Master Sound Astoria Studios in the New York borough of Queens, said there was no loss of quality in the transmission during the four-hour session.

Mr Ritzel said the session differed from a transatlantic performance a year ago by Stevie Wonder and Paul McCartney, which was a broadcast performance by radio that was recorded.

Pakistan denial

Islamabad (AFP) — The Pakistan Science and Technology Minister, Mr Wasim Sajjad, yesterday told Parliament that his country does not possess or want an atomic bomb and cannot afford one.

His comment came in the wake of the publication of a controversial interview in which Pakistan's top nuclear scientist, Mr Abdul Qadeer Khan, allegedly acknowledged that the country had a nuclear bomb.

'Not mad, but bad'

Penang (Reuters) — A retired Malaysian government psychiatrist said yesterday that Mr Derrick Gregory, aged 37, from Richmond, Surrey, who is on trial in Malaysia after having allegedly smuggled heroin into the country in 1982, did not have a mental disorder and understood what he was doing. Mr Gregory faces the death penalty if convicted.

However Dr M Subramanian told the Penang High Court that Mr Gregory "may have had a somewhat deviant personality, characterized by... a strong tendency towards anti-social behaviour. He is not mad, but bad".

Earlier, a psychiatrist for the defence, Dr Mahalingham Mahadevan, said that Mr Gregory never learnt from experience, despite being sent to prison in Britain. He agreed that serious illness may have stunted his development during his formative years.

US jets grounded by Navy

Washington (AP) — The US Navy has grounded or placed flight restrictions on more than half of its A-6E Intruder attack jets because of concerns about fatigue cracks in the wings.

The groundings and restrictions have been imposed on 186 aircraft pending completion of a new inspection programme.

Gold haul

Bombay (AP) — Customs officials seized more than 100 lb of gold from a Filipino couple and an American woman, in India's single largest airport gold haul.

Killer blaze

Manila (AFP) — Eighteen people, including eight children, died when a former shoe factory they were living in burst down near here as the Philippines celebrated "Fire Prevention Month".

Gun in honey

Rome (Reuters) — An American was arrested at Rome's Fiumicino Airport after police found a revolver hidden in a jar of honey in his luggage, airport officials said.

Kidnap claim

Kampala (Reuters) — Philemon Mateke, a former minister in the ousted government of Milton Obote, has been charged with kidnapping with intent to murder.

Hopping mad

Delhi (Reuters) — India yesterday banned the export of frogs' legs to gourmet markets in Western Europe and North America after protests from conservationists.

Kremlin welcomes US proposals

Hopes rise for early missile accord

From Christopher Walker Moscow

The Kremlin reacted optimistically yesterday to the new American proposals on eliminating medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe which were tabled in Geneva earlier this week, and which both sides now hope may lead to agreement on an accord within six months.

Noting that Washington's proposals stuck closely to the draft agreement on the issue reached last October in Reykjavik, Mr Gerasimov Gerasimov, the chief Kremlin spokesman, said: "Our initial reaction to this is very positive. We see things have started to move and we would like to move them quickly, but whether we will succeed or not, remains to be seen."

Mr Gerasimov insisted in reply to a question from an American correspondent that the Soviet side wanted to press ahead rapidly to secure a pact, and would not exploit the current internal differences inside the Reagan Administration.

tion arising out of the Iran arms affair.

The spokesman emphasized that although initial signs on both sides were encouraging, "between an agreement in principle and practical implementation there can be a thousand miles of road." All now depended on whether technical issues, such as how to verify an accord, were treated "in a business-like way", or made a pretext for delay.

Mr Gerasimov welcomed the positive reaction from a number of West European countries, notably Britain, Italy and West Germany, but was bitterly critical of those inside NATO who have expressed concern that eliminating nuclear missiles from Europe would leave the West vulnerable to Soviet conventional forces.

The Soviet official declared that Europeans should be "dancing in the streets" because Moscow had now accepted the "zero option", a plan which had originated in Washington.

He added that, inexplicably, there were "some gentlemen" inside NATO who now wanted to draw up a new package linking the medium-range

The Danish Parliament yesterday passed an opposition resolution banning any offensive use of a new NATO early-warning radar system currently being installed at the United States military base at Thule, in Arctic north-west Greenland (Christopher Gallett writes from Copenhagen).

missile question to conventional force reductions.

● **Europeans warned:** The Russians warned Mrs Thatcher and other European leaders yesterday against using their concern over short-range nuclear missiles as "a pretext" for not signing an agreement on the elimination of medium-range weapons from Europe (Michael Evans writes).

Mr Yevgeni Primakov, a senior Soviet official, said in London that despite the "pos-

itive and encouraging" reaction in the West to the latest arms control initiative from Moscow, "underwater rocks" were appearing which implied a less enthusiastic response.

Although he did not single out Mrs Thatcher, who is flying to Moscow at the end of this month, he said that people in Europe were now linking medium-range missiles with the question of lesser-range weapons.

Following concern expressed by Mrs Thatcher and Herr Helmut Kohl, the West German Chancellor, Mr Maynard Glitman, the chief US negotiator on medium-range missiles in Geneva, made it clear that the US draft treaty included provisions to ensure parity between the superpowers on shorter-range missiles.

The Americans are insisting on "matching" the Russians on these missiles, which have a range of less than 1,000 kilometres (620 miles). At present there is a 9-10-1 superiority in the Soviet

Union's favour.

Another official in the Soviet party, Major-General Geli Batenin, who gave a press conference yesterday, said that it was a matter "for ourselves" where the short-range missiles in East Germany and Czechoslovakia would be redeployed.

Yesterday Lord Carrington, NATO's Secretary-General, said that the "very substantial" Soviet short-range missiles must be taken into account in negotiations over medium-range missiles.

Speaking in Hamburg, he said: "Mr Gorbachev seems to have accepted there will inevitably have to be progress in this area, too. Here there is a promising development."

● **MACAO:** The former US Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, said here yesterday that he opposed the proposal to remove medium-range missiles from Europe because it was too one-sided in favour of the Soviet Union (AP reports).

Dr Kissinger was awarded an honorary law degree here by the University of East Asia.

Outcry at Kenya church transfer

From Alastair Matheson Nairobi

The sudden transfer of a controversial clergyman of the Presbyterian Church of East Africa, the Rev Timothy Njoroge, from one of Nairobi's leading churches, St Andrew's, to a small rural parish, has come as a shock to many Christians in the Kenyan capital.

When he confirmed the transfer, the Moderator of the Presbyterian Church (PCEA), the Rev George Wanja, would give no reasons, but another church official denied that it had any connection with sermons delivered by Mr Njoroge alleging greed, corruption and immorality among some leading politicians. These have aroused strong resentment in some Government circles.

But the 46-year-old clergyman seemed in no doubt himself that the unexpected transfer was for political reasons. He told a local newspaper: "Our pastors at the head office cannot do that, whatever crime one may have committed," and said normal transfers were made at the end of each year. Hasty transfers involving family men were only done on disciplinary grounds.

Mr Njoroge first came to notice in 1984 when he asked a congregation to pray for the former Minister for Constitutional Affairs, Mr Charles Njonjo, then under investigation by a Judicial Commission. In the same sermon he appealed to the Government to invite the self-exiled Kenyan writer, Mr Ngugi wa Thiong'o, back from Britain, and release others from detention.

This caused a stormy debate in the Kenyan Parliament, and one Cabinet minister, Mr Peter Oloo, called on the police to question Mr Njoroge for "challenging the Government and trying to destabilize the nation". At the same time, the state-controlled radio network stopped transmitting live church sermons, and had them "scrutinized" before broadcasting.

Mr Njoroge was in the news again in January when he condemned "greed and materialism" in Kenyan society, and said it was time people discarded the "childish notion" of not admitting mistakes.

The Government has been increasingly sensitive about such remarks. Mr Njoroge has not been alone in making comments on social injustices, other criticism coming from Anglican and Roman Catholic clergy.

Israel pressed to punish two spy controllers

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

Israel is under mounting pressure from the United States to punish the two men responsible for recruiting and operating Mr Jonathan Pollard, the US Navy analyst who was sentenced to life imprisonment on Wednesday for spying for Israel.

The two men involved are Mr Rafi Eitan, a former Mossad secret agent blamed by an internal Israeli report for running the "rogue" buying operation, and Colonel Avi Sella, the Air Force officer who has just been indicted by an American grand jury on three counts of espionage for persuading Mr Pollard to obtain top secret information.

In December, 1985, the Israeli Government issued an apology to the United States, admitting that the spying activity was wrong even if it was unauthorized and promising to uncover all the facts, adding that "those responsible will be brought to account".

Mr Eitan has been punished by losing the desk he had in the Prime Minister's office, from which he ran the Pollard operation. But with the help of his friend Mr Ariel Sharon, now Trade and Industry Minister, he was then made head of the nationalized Israeli Chemicals company.

Colonel Sella has done even better. In no way punished, he was appointed commander of an air base and last month was promoted to run an even larger one, a post which normally would mean that he would be given the rank of Brigadier-General.

Last week the United States protested about this appointment. According to an American official "we protested that a promotion did not square with Israel's original promise that all of those involved

would be held accountable". As a result of the protest the colonel's rank has not been changed yet, something which has angered some Israeli politicians who claim it is unwarranted interference in the country's internal affairs.

Because Israel's extradition treaty with the United States does not cover espionage, there is no question of the colonel being made to stand trial and risk a life sentence. However, he cannot travel to any other country which does have such a treaty, and this is an added embarrassment because he has often been spoken of as a likely Air Force commander and as such would need to travel widely.

Yesterday Mr Ehud Gol, the Foreign Ministry spokesman, repeated the Government's apology of 1985, saying that "our relations with the United States are based on solid foundations of deep friendship, close affinity and mutual trust. Spying on the United States stands in total contradiction of our policy".

But as far as the colonel and the head of Israeli Chemicals were concerned, he gave no response beyond saying this was being dealt with through appropriate diplomatic channels.

Mr Abba Eban, chairman of the Knesset's Defence and Foreign Affairs Committee, said yesterday that the handling of the case was "the most difficult moment in the history of Israel's international relations, expressly because the mishap is home-made, the fault of an Israeli initiative... and negligence of senior figures who evinced an alarming lack of responsibility and harmed Israel's most essential interest and who also harmed the man that they handled".



Striking Spanish miners brandishing sticks during a march on the Industry Ministry in Madrid yesterday in protest at the Socialist Government's plans to curb mounting losses at 24 pits run by the state-owned Huesos company in the Asturias region. Some 5,000 miners, who travelled overnight by train and bus from the northern Spanish coalmining area, also paraded before the

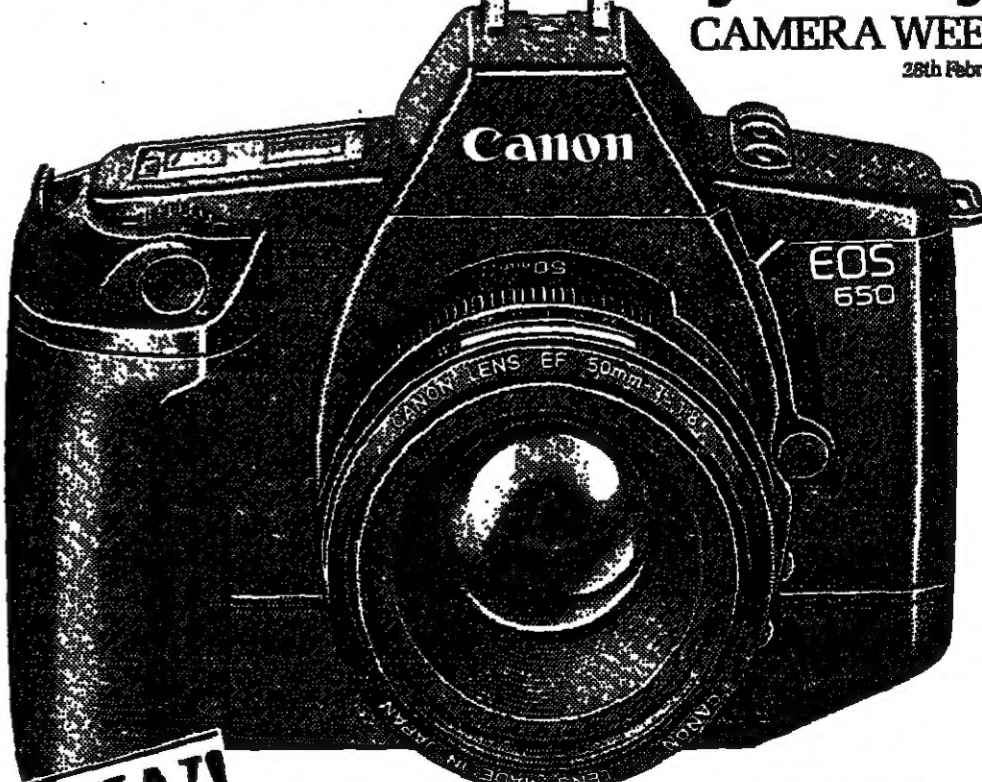
headquarters of INI, the state holding company, carrying red flags and banners demanding "jobs with a future down the mines" (Richard Wigg writes from Madrid). For days the miners have been staging roadblocks in Asturias and have brought the pits to a standstill. They oppose government plans to cut Huesos's total labour force of 20,500 by about 6,000 by 1990.

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The Lebanon security plan

Syria extends control to the gates of PLO stronghold in Sidon

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

With Syrian plainclothes security agents ostentatiously patrolling the coastal highway in their conspicuous white Range Rovers, Lebanese troops of the largely Muslim 12th Brigade have taken possession of all militia checkpoints down to the outskirts of Sidon.

Their deployment, which was completed yesterday morning, means that the area of the Syrian Mukhabarat (intelligence) organization now stretches 25 miles south of the capital to the very edge of a city which is partially controlled by Mr Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization PLO guerrillas.

Druze gunmen, including several white-haired pensioners who may qualify as the oldest militiamen in Lebanon, willingly abandoned their road blocks to the Lebanese Army, whose eight M 48 tanks were driven down to the Jiyeh power station halfway between Beirut and Sidon.

The Syrians, who regard the deployment as a further successful demonstration of their security plan, are now waiting for the Christian Eighth Brigade of the Army to take over Phalangist militia positions along the Green Line in east Beirut.

Somewhere, however, the Syrians have to draw another line between dreams and reality. For the Eighth Brigade is

nowhere near ready to take over from the Phalange, while Mr Arafat's men are likely to put up violent opposition to the incursion of any Syrian personnel into Sidon. Furthermore, the Christian Maronites are now arguing about whether or not they should accept the Syrian security plans, with Mr Samir Geagea,

Mrs Peggy Say, sister of an American hostage held in Lebanon yesterday, accused the US Government of concentrating too much on the fate of the captives whose intended release was linked to the Tehran bargaining (AP reports from Washington). Mrs Say, sister of a kidnapped journalist, Terry Anderson, said: "Our elected leaders are pursuing this anarchy with intense dedication — all to the exclusion of everything else."

the Phalangist commander, saying that there can be no peace while foreign troops remain on Lebanese soil.

President Gemayel's administration is, indeed, on the point of resuming negotiations with Damascus and he appears to have the Maronite bishops behind him. The Patriarch of the Maronite Church, Nasrallah Sfeir, has publicly asked Syria "to fulfil the objective for which it

originally came to Lebanon," a reference to the Syrian Army's first entry into the country in 1976 under the auspices of the Arab League. It was then the Christian President, rather than the Muslim Prime Minister, who invited the Syrians to Beirut. For it was the Christian community which was then under threat.

Now, it is Mr Dany Chamoun, the son of former President Camille Chamoun, who is objecting to the Syrian presence. The Israelis hope that Mr Chamoun may one day be President of Lebanon himself, and Mr Chamoun has certainly aligned himself with the Israelis. Mr Chamoun expressed his surprise at the Patriarch's remarks. Was it not the Syrians who drove the Christians from the Chouf Mountains in 1983, he asked?

As usual in Lebanon, history is available to all sides. The Christians lived in the Chouf Mountains under Syrian control before the Israeli invasion of 1982. The Israelis brought the Christian Phalangist militia into the mountains and it was they whom the Druze decided to crush when the Israelis withdrew from the area in 1983.

This being Lebanon, the Druze — who were indeed supported then by the Syrians — drove out not only the Phalange but virtually every Christian as well.



Angry Beirut schoolchildren shouting anti-government slogans during a demonstration in the Lebanese capital yesterday in protest at rising school tuition fees.

Cardinal Sin leaves politics to Aquino

From Keith Dalton, Manila

Cardinal Jaime Sin, the Philippines' most controversial and vocal churchman, announced yesterday that he was withdrawing from the political arena, and would recommend other clergy do likewise, because President Aquino represents the "forces of good".

"From here on in, I shall stay in the background," said the outspoken Archbishop of Manila.

Through critical pastoral letters, scathing speeches and interviews, Cardinal Sin became known locally and internationally as a bitter critic of the 20-year Marcos regime.

"I was involved myself in a fight between the forces of good and the forces of evil. No bishop... can remain neutral in the face of evil," he said.

By radio appeals over the church-run Radio Veritas, he helped generate the "people's power" revolt last year that successfully toppled the Marcos regime after a military mutiny.

"I could articulate the protests that were welling up in the throats of the people but which could not find expression because of a paralysis induced by fear," he said.

The Vatican disapproves of church involvement in politics. Fire killed 18: Fire raced through a two-storey building in the outer suburb of Marikina before dawn yesterday, killing 18 people, including a mother and her six children, police said.

Openness stops short of 'Cancer Ward'

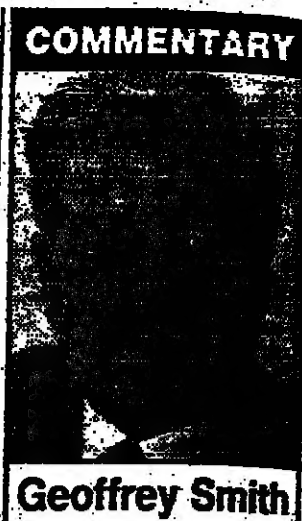
From Christopher Walker, Moscow

The limits of the new Kremlin policy of *glasnost* (openness) do not extend as far as allowing the publication of *Cancer Ward*, the novel by Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the exiled Russian author and distinguished chronicler of the plight of political dissidents.

This was made clear yesterday by Mr Gerasimov, the Kremlin's chief spokesman, who denied reports from Denmark at the weekend, quoting a prominent Soviet literary editor as saying that the book would soon be freed for publication.

The premature report that the ban on the novel, which deals with the author's experiences in a hospital in exile in Tashkent in the 1950s, was being lifted came in the account of an interview with Mr Sergei Zalygin, editor of the magazine *Novy Mir*, which appeared in a Danish newspaper. It claimed there were longer-term plans to publish *The Gulag Archipelago* in the Soviet Union.

Asked why the publication was not possible in the new atmosphere, when other previously banned works such as *Dr Zhivago* by Boris Pasternak are soon to appear, Mr Gerasimov said that the copyright for *Cancer Ward* belonged to Mr Solzhenitsyn, now living in the United States after being deported in 1974. "In the editorial boards of our magazines, there are no plans to publish *Cancer Ward*," Mr Gerasimov said.



Geoffrey Smith

Washington

President Reagan had two tasks in his critical television speech to the American people on Wednesday evening. He had to establish confidence that he is truly in charge of his Administration and he had to accept personal responsibility for the current mess.

These challenges were linked. One of the features of Iranagate had been the President's reluctance to admit that he was himself to blame. He had said that mistakes were made, but not that he had made them or that the whole policy was misconceived.

This provoked questions not only about his honesty but also about his level of attention even after the present crisis broke. Either he simply could not bring himself to acknowledge that he was ever at fault, or he was still so remote that he remained not really aware of what had gone wrong.

He still did not apologise outright in his speech. There was again a sense in which he seemed to be accepting responsibility simply because he happened to be the leader, and it is the obligation of the man in charge to take the rap when the team blunders.

But he went further than he had gone before to acknowledge serious error and accept blame. In rhetorical terms it was an accomplished performance.

Mrs Reagan's role is important

Yet nothing Mr Reagan could have said would have established confidence that he is about to take firm managerial control of his administration. All the talk of his becoming a hands-on president seems to me nonsense. He does not have the detailed knowledge for that.

To expect him to stop delegating would be absurd. What matters is that he should delegate to the right people. This is where Mrs Reagan's influence is important.

There is a natural reaction against a president's wife exercising as much influence as she appears to have done. "Nobody elected Nancy," Mr James Reston wrote in *The New York Times*, and I have heard many similar remarks as I have travelled round the country on this visit. The more assertive she is, the less effective she makes Mr Reagan look.

Yet the consequences of her influence have been beneficial. I doubt if Mr Donald Regan would have been pushed out of the White House by now, even after the Tower report, without her doing.

Reaganite White House is over

He failed to protest against the arms deal with sufficient determination within the Administration. Nor should public confidence be restored by his ostentatious attempt to disassociate himself from the policy when the story broke.

Secretary of State cannot fulfil his responsibilities by shrugging his shoulders when a potentially disastrous policy is being pursued in his field.

Mrs Reagan appears to be interested not so much in policies or ideology, but in the personalities who serve her husband. It is when they let him down that she becomes tigerish. So her influence is exercised on behalf of those who are loyal and competent rather than true believers in the Reaganite faith.

With Mr Frank Carlucci already installed as National Security Adviser, with a new director nominated for the CIA, and above all with the pragmatic Mr Howard Baker as Chief of Staff, we are witnessing the steady transformation of a Reaganite into a mainstream Republican administration.

This will not put an end to the political traumas of Iranagate. The congressional investigations will proceed, especially into the diversions of funds to the Contras. There is the possibility of indictments and nobody can know what further embarrassment may be revealed.

This revamped Administration is unlikely to launch a series of bold initiatives to capture the public's imagination. President Reagan will never dominate the political field again as he did for his first six years. But there is now the prospect of competent, managerial government for the final two years.

Concern for hostages led to neglect of total Iran plan

Washington (Reuters) — Here are highlights from President Reagan's speech on Wednesday night about the Iran arms affair.

"First, let me say I take full responsibility for my own actions and for those of my Administration. As angry as I may be about activities undertaken without my knowledge, I am still accountable for those activities. As disappointed as I may be in some who served me, I am still the one who must answer to the American people for this behaviour. And as personally distasteful as I find secret bank accounts and diverted funds, as the Navy would say, this happened on my watch.

Let's start with the part that is the most controversial. A few months ago, I told the American people I did not trade arms for hostages. My heart and my best intentions still tell me that is true, but the facts and the evidence tell me it is not.

As the Tower board reported, what began as a strategic opening to Iran deteriorated in its implementation into trading arms for hostages. This runs counter to my own beliefs, to Administration policy and to the original strategy we had in mind. There are reasons why it happened, but no excuses. It was a mistake.

I undertook the original Iran initiative in order to develop relations with those who might assume leadership in a post-Khomeini government. It's clear from the board's report, however, that I let my personal concern for the hostages spill over into the geopolitical strategy of reaching out to Iran. I asked so many questions about the hostages' welfare that I didn't ask enough about the specifics of the total Iran plan.

Let me say to the hostage families: We have not given up. We never will. And I promise you we'll use very legitimate means to free your loved ones from captivity. But I must also caution that those Americans who freely remain in such dangerous areas must know that they're responsible for their own safety.

Now, another major aspect of the board's findings regards the transfer of funds to the Nicaraguan Contras. The Tower board was not able to find out what happened to this money, so the facts here will be left to the continuing investigations of the congressional independent counsel and the two congressional investigating committees. I'm confident the truth will come out about this matter as well. As I told the Tower board, I didn't know about any diversion of funds to the Contras. But as President, I cannot escape responsibility.

Much has been said about my management style, a style that has worked successfully for me during eight years as Governor of California and for most of my presidency. The way I work is to identify the problem, find the right individuals to do the job, and then let them go to it. I have found this invariably brings out the best in people. They seem to rise to their full capability, and in the long run you get more done.

When it came to managing the NSC staff, let's face it, my style didn't match its previous track record. I have already begun correcting this. As a



start, I met with the entire professional staff of the National Security Council. I defined for them the values I want to guide the national security policies of this country. I told them that I wanted a policy that was justifiable and understandable in public as it was in secret. I wanted a policy that reflected the will of the Congress as well as the White House. And I told them that there'll be no more freelancing by individuals when it comes to our national security.

One thing still upsetting me, however, is that no one kept proper records of meetings or decisions. This led to my failure to recollect whether I approved an arms shipment before or after the fact. I did

being rebuilt with proper management discipline. Already, almost half the NSC professional staff is comprised of new people.

I nominated William Webster, a man of sterling reputation, to be director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

I am considering other changes in personnel, and I will move more furniture as I see fit in the weeks and months ahead.

Second, in the area of national security policy, I have ordered the NSC to begin a comprehensive review of all covert operations. I have also directed that any covert activity be in support of clear policy objectives and in compliance with American values.

I expect a covert policy that if Americans saw it on the front page of their newspaper, they'd say, "That makes sense."

I have had issued a directive prohibiting the NSC staff itself from undertaking covert operations — no ifs, ands or buts.

I have asked Vice-President Bush to reconvene his task force on terrorism to review our terrorist policy in light of the events that have occurred. Third, in terms of the process of reaching national security decisions, I am adopting in total the Tower report's model of how the NSC process and staff should work.

I am directing Mr Carlucci to take the necessary steps to make that happen. He will report back to me on further reforms that might be needed. I've created the post of NSC legal adviser to assure a greater sensitivity to matters of law.

You know, by the time you reach my age, you've made plenty of mistakes if you've lived your life properly. So you learn. You put things in perspective. You pull your energies together. You change. You go forward.

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The suffering of thousands trying to flee strife in Mozambique

Losers in a desperate gamble to reach S African sanctuary

From Michael Hornsby, Komatipoort, Transvaal

Almost every weekday at this dusty border town, two police wagons deposit some 50 to 70 "illegal aliens" from Mozambique. They are furnished with "repatriation documents" stating that the holder has no passport or identity number, and sent back across the frontier.

Some, laden with plastic bags stuffed with items of clothing and food unavailable in Mozambique, seem almost prosperous. Others are barefoot and in rags, with no possessions other than the single sheet of paper stamped, a convict-like mug shot which, according to a tenuous identity.

As they shuffle over the border, they pass through a gap in an electrified fence more than seven feet high which since August has run for 15 miles along the South African side of the Mozambique border between Komatipoort and KaNgwane, the Swazi homeland, bordering northern Swaziland, which allows refugees to enter its territory.

The fence consists of six rolls of razor wire entanglements through which run 10 live wires carrying a charge of 3,000 volts. Safe fences run on either side of the electrified one carrying skull and crossbones signs and warnings in Afrikaans, English, Portuguese and Shangaan, the local African tongue.

Despite the danger of trying to surmount this barrier, not to mention the risk of being blown up by land-mines planted by the Mozambique Government on its side of the border, scores of Mozambicans make the attempt. Since August, nine people have died by electrocution, the South African authorities said.

"We regard the fence as an alarm system. It is not intended mainly to kill people," Major Hannes Koch, the South African Defence Force company commander at Komatipoort, told journalists.

This week, "There are ways of getting across without getting hurt. If someone really wants to get across, you cannot stop him."

Many of those who are forcibly repatriated return to South Africa and are rounded up over and over again in an attempt to escape civil war, starvation and economic deprivation in their native land.

The daily ritual at Komatipoort is part of a wider Mozambique diaspora, a human migration involving hundreds of thousands of people. There are conservatively estimated to be 70,000 Mozambican refugees in Malawi, 23,000 in Zambia, 20,000 in Zimbabwe and up to 8,000 in Swaziland.

In South Africa there are some 310,000 Mozambicans, said Admiral Ronald Edwards, former chief of the South African Navy and now secretary of a cabinet co-ordinating committee which, among other things, monitors the Mozambican influx.

Of these, some 70,000 are said to be working legally, mainly in gold and coal mines and on farms. There are a further 15,000 Mozambicans mainly employed as labour on farms in the Eastern Transvaal, Admiral Edwards said. They entered the country illegally but have been given provisional resident permits until the end of this year.

It is estimated that an additional 165,000 Mozambicans are illegally in South Africa earning a living of some kind outside the mines and the farms, mostly in the informal sector of the economy in the industrialized Johannesburg-Pretoria region, but also as far afield as Cape Town.

All these people are regarded as "economic migrants" by Pretoria. "Of the 310,000 Mozambicans here, we only regard about 60,000 as so-called refugees," Admiral Edwards said yesterday. "The Mozambique Government is-

self does not recognize them as refugees because that would mean admitting that they had fled their country. So it is hoist on its own petard."

Last year, some 24,000 Mozambicans entered South Africa illegally and just over 19,000 were "repatriated", Admiral Edwards said. Of the latter, about 30 per cent were intercepted as they crossed the border. The others were either picked up later or were people who had entered the country earlier and previously escaped detention.

One of the main routes into South Africa for people fleeing Mozambique is through the Kruger National Park, which shares a 190-mile border with south-eastern Mozambique.

Those who can evade patrols by the South African Army and the 200 or so park rangers, as well as attacks from game, either disappear into the hinterland or else seek sanctuary in Gazankulu, KaNgwane and KwaZulu homelands. Gazankulu is the only homeland with formal refugee camps.

Economic struggle, page 12

Chissano optimistic about the war

From Jan Raath, Harare

Mozambique's President, Mr Joaquim Chissano, ended a four-day visit to Zimbabwe yesterday, leaving behind indications of a greatly increased military offensive against the South African-backed rebels fighting his Government.

Observers here believe the year may see the turning point in the 10-year-old war that has devastated the country as

the Mozambique National Resistance ascended to control nearly all the countryside.

At a press conference and in an interview published in *The Herald*, Zimbabwe's main daily newspaper, Mr Chissano announced that Malawi, formerly accused of supplying the MNR with rear bases, had agreed to send its forces to join the war.

Mr Chissano also confirmed that

Tanzanian troops had started arriving in his country. Reports last week said up to 6,000 Tanzanians had arrived in the port of Beira.

Recently, he announced Mozambican armed forces had smashed what he described as South Africa's latest move to support the MNR.

Mr Chissano said the last three months had seen "most encouraging developments" in the war.

Railway refuge for war victims

From Paul Valley, Moatize, Mozambique

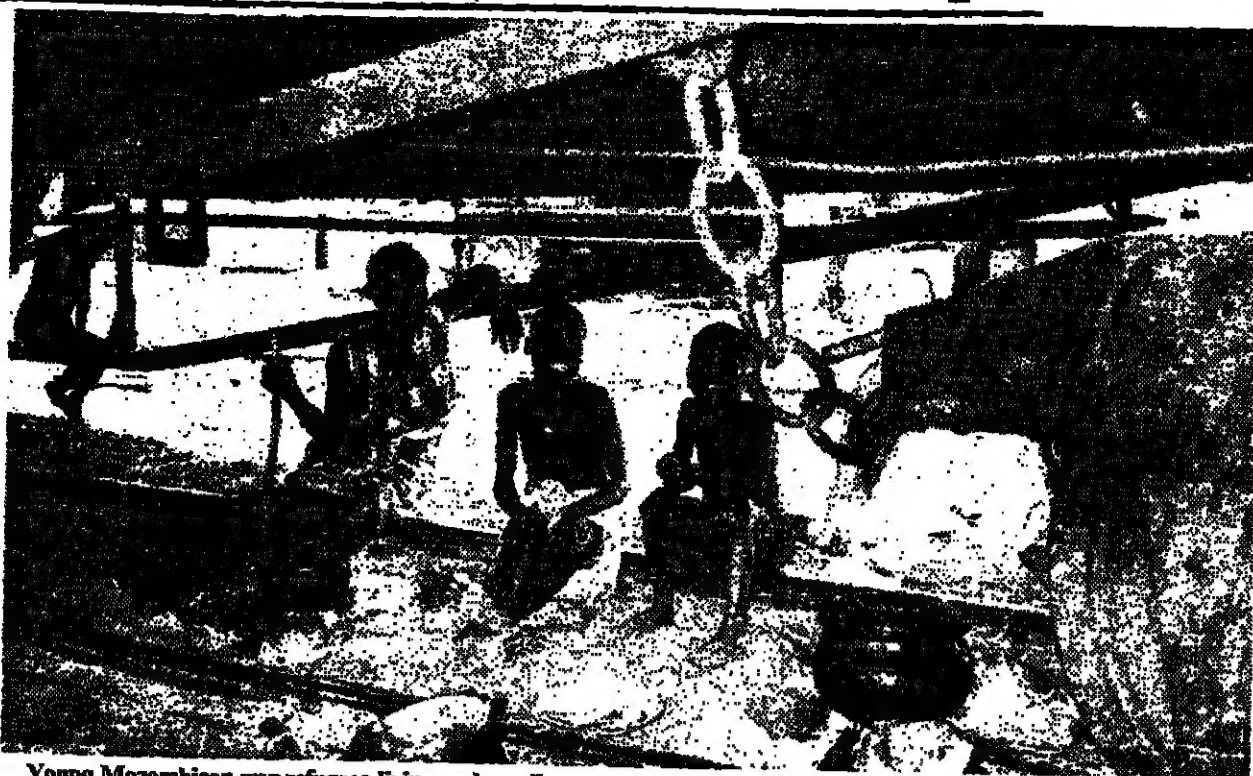
In the 3 ft space between the track and the abandoned railway wagons in the marshalling yards at Moatize in the north of Mozambique, 2,000 people are living, huddled with their few scraps of belongings.

About 800 more actually live inside the 70 rusting wagons themselves.

With the temperature at 99 F, some 500 others seek shelter from the sun in the shade of derelict cement silos, in the cabins of forklift trucks or in the homes of hospitable local people.

Moatize refugee camp in Tete province, not far from the border with Malawi, is the place where the plight of the refugees from the war in Mozambique finds its most disturbing illustration.

It is not just because here it is possible to see acute cases of malnutrition among children. It is not because one day in the pitiful hospital dispensary, which ministers to 8,000 registered refugees, there were only six doses of oral rehydration salts, the most elementary treatment for diarrhoea, the disease which is the biggest



Young Mozambican war refugees living under railway wagons in the marshalling yard at Moatize in Tete province.

killer of African children. Moatize is also a potent symbol of the fact that all this suffering is man-made. Moatize is the site of the richest coal mine in Mozambique. In good years it has supplied all domestic needs and exports of \$14 million (\$2.9 million).

But for the past two years the railway which carried the coal has been closed by the attacks of the South African-backed guerrillas of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR). At first the coal

was stockpiled but now the mines are closed, except for maintenance. The wagons which carried the product are now the homes of peasant farmers whom the MNR have driven off their land, destroying millions of dollars' worth of crops.

The huge silos under which other refugees live once held cement from the Dondo factory at Beira. Today the factory, which depended upon Moatize coal power and on limestone from the quarry at Mwamba, is closed because the

rebels cut the railway line. Dondo earned \$5 million a year in exports; now cement is imported by armed convoy from Zimbabwe.

Today the marshalling yards, which were the centre of this economy, are idle, the points rusted and the tracks overgrown. They have, instead, become the unofficial transit camp for those refugees who fled to Malawi from the fighting in Zambezia, Tete and Niassa provinces and who are now gradually returning to Mozambique.

As widespread skirmishing between government and rebel forces continues they sit at Moatize in the hope of something better.

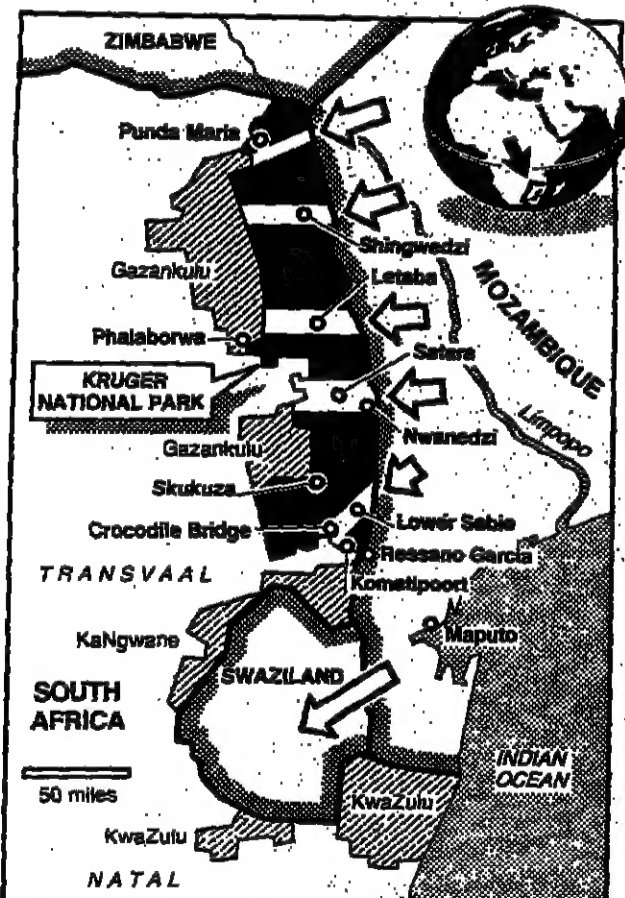
Few people are starving. International food aid is arriving via Zimbabwe in the convoys guarded by the Zimbabwean Army. But the refugees at Moatize are among an estimated 114,000 homeless people in Tete and there is not enough food to go around. They each receive 10 kilos of

maize a month, which is two-thirds of what is generally regarded as the bare minimum to sustain life. For some of the malnourished children that is not enough.

They need therapeutic feeding with a high-energy mixture of sugar, oil and milk. "We still have maize, but we ran out of sugar two weeks ago," said Mr Frederick Jimo, the camp administrator and himself a refugee from Milange in Zambezia. "We ran out of flour and beans then, too."

Moatize has no doctor. One from the French agency, Médecins sans Frontières, visits occasionally, but the only regular facility is a single-room building and a tent which are staffed by two refugees with paramedic training. Their supply of drugs was pathetic. They had no bandages at all.

Every day another 50 desperate people find their way to Moatize from Malawi. There are estimated to be another 100,000 yet to arrive.



The Mozambique-South Africa border, with arrows showing main refugee "corridors" through the Kruger National Park to safety in the tribal homelands and Swaziland.

Ghana celebrates in spirit of hope

By Nicholas Beeson

Ghanaians will today celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of their nation's independence, hoping that they are finally emerging from the economic and political disasters which have marked much of their post-colonial history.

Ghana became the first colony in sub-Saharan Africa to win independence, when Britain left what was then the Gold Coast.

At that time the state was one of Africa's wealthiest, with rich mineral deposits, an economy based on a lucrative cocoa crop and a highly-educated middle class.

But 15 coups and eight changes of government later Ghana was left as one of the continent's most impoverished states.

The pan-African and socialist ideals of the founding father of modern Ghana, Dr Kwame Nkrumah, who ruled from independence until 1966, will be widely praised at ceremonies in Accra and across the country today, although few of his dreams have been fulfilled.

The current leader, Flight-Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, who seized power in a military coup in 1981, may publicly come across as another idealist, but Western diplomats and businessmen have a growing respect for his realistic

approach to tackling the country's greatest burden, its foreign debt.

Mr Rawlings, aged 39, came to power with the image of a maverick revolutionary bent upon ridding Ghana of corruption and replacing the constitution with his self-styled Provisional National Defence Council, based on "leftist-populist" ideals.

Although he had popular support for his leadership, especially among the young, Ghanaians could have been forgiven for viewing their youthful leader, dressed in fatigues, with some scepticism.

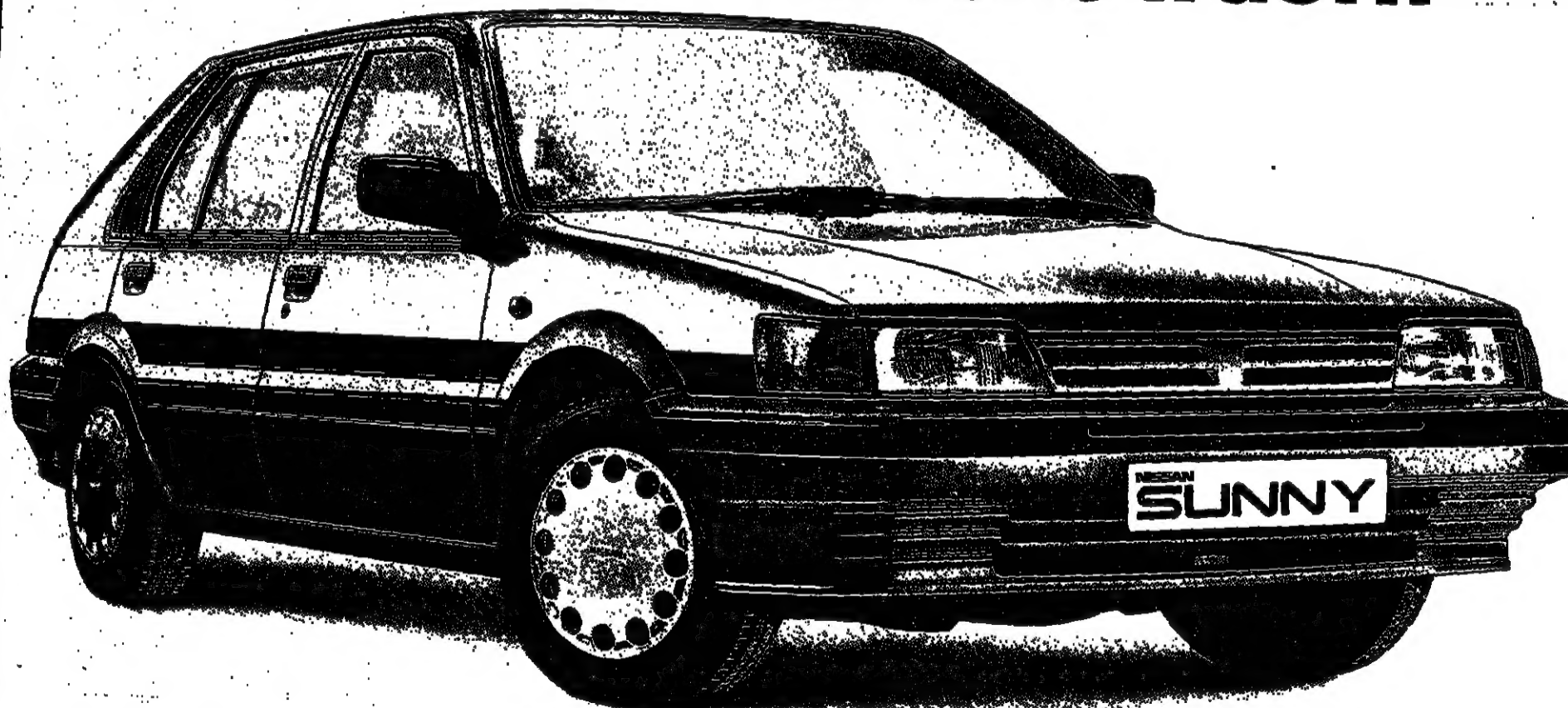
But those fears were allayed when in 1983 Mr Rawlings introduced the economic recovery programme backed by the IMF and the World Bank, which began to tackle Ghana's foreign debt and £153 million outstanding import payments.

Over the past three years the country has finally been showing signs of improvement. Between 1983 and 1986 the inflation rate was brought down from 120 per cent to 20 per cent, and the GDP steadily increased over the same period.

Western investors are being courted, and the Loforo conglomerate is planning a £100 million investment at the Ashanti goldmine.

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Pomp, politics and pound notes

Next week Oxford University elects a new Chancellor. Four names are in the hat; only three have a real chance. Will the traditionalists outvote those who see fund-raising as the priority? Andrew Lycett reports

The next Chancellor of Oxford University sits in his favourite armchair and receives visitors in an adjacent sofa. That much is certain.

Lord Blake's chair is large and formal, rather like his drawing room in the Provost's Lodge at Queen's College. In front of him is a full table of books, prominent among them his own *Dictionary of National Biography*.

Roy Jenkins's reception room in his spacious London flat gives on to a dining area. The atmosphere is cultured and busy — some modern paintings, photographs of grandchildren, small piles of books around the room (among them publications from the National Trust, headed by his wife, Dame Jennifer).

Edward Heath's smallish terrace house in Victoria is the most homely of the three. A cheerful Basque housekeeper brings tea. His armchair needs upholstering. Nevertheless his drawing room, with its unflattering drinks cabinet, its piano and its sailing mementoes, is spotlessly tidy. Only his downstairs breakfast room, strewn with papers and the ubiquitous book (in his case Anthony Howard's new biography of Butler) gives him away as a bachelor.

One of these three men is bound to be elected Chancellor of his old university next weekend. (The fourth candidate — a late entrant in the polls — is Dr Mark Payne, a Midlands GP, who specializes in alternative medicine and is campaigning on a platform of educational reform. He is unlikely to make much of a showing, though he claims a growing interest in his "breaking the mould" ideas.)

The office of Chancellor has existed since the founding of the university in the thirteenth century. Early holders were clerics, including two canonized saints; later they included such distinguished men as Oliver Cromwell, Lord North and the Duke of Wellington. Unlike Cambridge,

which goes for royalty, Oxford prefers tangibly political figures who can work for it in the corridors of power.

The three main candidates this year are distinguished and highly respected men, though none of them quite fits the imagination. Peter Pulzer, Professor of Government and Public Administration at All Souls, a Jenkins man himself, says: "All would do the job perfectly well. All would be a credit to the university. But it would be an exaggeration to say Oxford is burning with interest in the election."

Nevertheless, a forthright and typically Oxford campaign is coming to its climax. Each candidate has his committed band of supporters. In the nominations which have just closed, 430 Oxford MAs declared for Jenkins, 186 for Heath, 65 for Blake and two for Payne.

The contest is likely to be closer than that. It started discreetly. It is a fair bet that all candidates were thinking about standing before the previous incumbent, the Earl of Stockton, died in late December. (Jenkins admits as much.) But no one could be seen to make much running before Stockton's memorial service in February.

First off the blocks were Blake and Jenkins. Blake's candidacy was interesting. At the last election in 1960 the university (through its heads of colleges) put up its own candidate in Sir Oliver (later Lord) Franks. Hugh Trevor Roper, Regius Professor of Modern History, and others, dissented. They felt the chancellorship should go to "the Oxford man who most obviously combined public distinction with intellectual quality". They thought the nomination of Franks (by no means undistinguished) had been oligarchic. His politics were unclear. They proposed the then Conservative Prime Minister, Harold Macmillan, and campaigned actively and ultimately successfully for him.

This time Vice-Chancellor Sir



Aspiring to the dreaming spires: from left, Lord Blake, Edward Heath, Dr Mark Payne and Roy Jenkins

Patrick Neill decided against an official university candidacy. His immediate predecessor, Sir Geoffrey Warnock, Principal of Hertford College, thought differently. He argued that Oxford needed a Chancellor who knew its institutions well. He proposed Lord Blake, the Tory historian and biographer of Disraeli, whose intellect, stamina and devotion to university administration are much admired.

"Long experience of political trench-warfare is not a qualification for (the job)," says Warnock. "It is an office of dignity and honour, an accolade, symbolic and representative of our university, and in electing to it we have the opportunity of showing what it is that we really value. That is, or ought to be, scholarship and civilization."

Warnock emphasizes Blake's commitment to the collegiate system. Queen's College, where Blake will shortly retire as Provost, and Christ Church, one of Oxford's richest and most powerful colleges, where he taught politics for most of his life, rallied behind him. Another notable supporter is the philosopher Lord Quinton, head of Trinity College.

Meanwhile Jenkins, the smoothest of the three, began making his mark. He picked up supporters ranging (at the latest count) from Professors Freddie Ayer and Isaiah Berlin to Lady Antonia Fraser and Iris Murdoch. He is strong in his own college, Balliol; but Heath is also a Balliol graduate and claims to have

substantial backing there. With his liberal record as Home Secretary in the 1960s, Jenkins is said to appeal to the growing constituency of women, though some blame him for the ills of the permissive society.

Jenkins clearly values the active support of Sir Alec Cairncross, until recently head of St Peter's College. Patrick O'Brien, an economic historian at St Antony's College, is an active campaign manager.

Neither Blake nor Jenkins at first quite addressed Oxford's central issue, particularly as perceived from its science faculty: cash. Since the university's colleges continue to inspire fierce loyalties, they are successful in winning endowments and additional financial support. However, centrally-funded responsibilities

such as the modernization of science laboratories and upkeep of buildings do not do so well. In addition they have suffered from government cut-backs over the past few years — the basis of the complaint against Mrs Thatcher when she was denied an honorary degree two years ago.

In the early stages of the campaign it was not certain whether Mrs Thatcher, the ghost at the feast, would stand herself. A spoiling operation, along the lines of the honorary degree campaign, was planned. Dr Jim Reed, a German tutor at St John's and editor of the *Oxford Magazine*, says: "Those of us most involved against Thatcher got together to decide what to do to secure her off this time." When it became clear that she was not prepared to court defeat at Oxford in a general election year, her opponents divided between Jenkins and the (by now declared) Heath. Some leftists could not stomach Jenkins and backed Heath, perceiving him as not only anti-Thatcher but the most willing and able to fight for funds for the university.

Blake, who is as genial as his supporters say, clearly realizes that funding has become an issue. He emphasizes that he is chairman of the Rhodes Trust (liaising with Rhodes scholars, largely in America) and deputy chairman of the Oxford Society. For a long time close to Mrs Thatcher, though ennobled by Heath, he notes: "Although I take the Conservative whip in the Lords, I have often been critical of their education policies. I think cutting university grants was somewhat harsh, insensitive and undiscriminating. I don't see myself as the deus-ex-Thatcher candidate. I'm the academic candidate. I would be sorry if this turned into a by-election. I will get quite a lot of support if it does. The chancellorship should not be a political football."

Jenkins, the most political in manner, differs. "I strongly defend the Oxford tradition of electing political Chancellors, often quite controversial figures. The univer-

VOTING TIME

Today the Chancellor and the Professor of Poetry are the only offices voted for by the Convocation, a much-reduced body comprising 40,000 MAs of the university. Its members can vote on Thursday March 12 from 1.45 to 2.45pm and 3.30 to 4.30pm, and on Saturday March 14 from 9.30 to 10.30am, 11.45 to 12.45pm and 3 to 4pm. There is no voting on Friday because traditionally that is the day the university fasts. Academic gowns must be worn to vote.

sity now has a great question mark over its future, arising largely out of the inadequacy of its funding under a Conservative government. It is wrong to think that private fund-raising would be the answer to the university's problems. Its future depends much more on adequate government funding.

In the past year, in a perhaps not unrelated exercise, Jenkins has produced two volumes of his academic speciality — political biography. Blackwell's bookshop in Oxford displays these works (on Truman and Baldwin) prominently. No other candidate's books are in its windows. Maybe it knows something we don't, or maybe it is just closed to Balliol.

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Listen to the remedy of old Broadway

British shows have done it before. Peter Shaffer's *Equus* helped to turn round the last slump in 1976 and *Cats* is still the biggest current musical hit. But Broadway is counting almost religiously on *Les Misérables* and *Starlight Express*, both directed by Trevor Nunn, to emerge as mega-hits and rescue the Great White Way from its biggest slump for a decade.

Thanks in part to some deft marketing, *Les Mis* — as every taxi driver seems to call it — has notched up a record \$12 million dollars (£7.5 million)

Short of native hits, Broadway is counting on two British musicals, *Starlight Express* and *Les Misérables*, to transmute their magic into New York's beleaguered theatre land

worth of advance ticket sales, and there is still a week before it opens at the Broadway Theatre on March 12.

"It's quite mind-boggling to me," says Cameron Mackintosh, the 40-year-old producer, whose credits include *Cats* and *The Phantom of the Opera*, another London hit

due on Broadway later this year. The production, he says, has already cleared a million dollars profit in Washington and it is expected to recoup its \$4.5 million production cost in New York within 20 weeks.

"It seems to have the right ingredients."

Starlight Express, the Andrew Lloyd Webber roller-skate extravaganza about a train race across America, has hauled in more than \$5 million in advance sales and orders are still booming despite a 10-day delay to the opening night (March 15).

With attendance declining and 13 of Broadway's 38 theatres in the dark, producers are hoping the new shows will repeat the miracle of *Equus* and the native musical *A Chorus Line* a decade ago. The two revived Broadway's fortunes at a time when a dearth of hits combined with the decay of the Times Square district and New York's financial crisis to close many theatres.

"With a major running hit, you're looking at \$22.5 million gross a year, 600,000 more people in the theatres," says Gerald Schoenfeld, chairman of the Shubert Organization, which owns 17 of the theatres. "With numbers like those, there will be no articles about how badly Broadway is doing."

But for the moment, bleak statistics suggest that Broadway is in a poor way. Ten years ago, 32 shows were running. Today there are 24. More than six million seats had been filled at this time in the season 10 years ago compared with 4.6 million this year. The average ticket costs 30 dollars (about £19).

All four new American musicals on Broadway this season flopped, losing their backers a total of \$13 million. Kenneth Tynan's now weary audience review *Oh! Calcutta!* is still one of the biggest draws, packing in the out-of-towners. There have been only two new American plays and one British this season. The Royal Shakespeare Company's *Les Liaisons Dangereuses*, arriving from London at the end of April, is expected to do well.

While the producers blame soaring costs, the critics are pointing at a simple absence of talent. The loss is felt most strongly in the genre that Broadway invented — the musical. "Very few American shows have a contemporary sound to their music," Mackintosh says. The huge risks in staging anything new have stimulated revivals of old favourites including *Sweet Charity*, *South Pacific* and *42nd Street* — a trend that London audiences will recognize. There is very little on Broadway in fact that London audiences would not recognize.

Charles Bremner
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ALONG THE GREAT WHITE WAY

The following shows are running, or about to open, on Broadway:

- *Costume Changes* at the Circle in the Square. Love story set on a beach.
- *Les Misérables* at the Broadway Theatre. British musical based on Victor Hugo story.
- *Starlight Express* at Gershwin. British musical by Lloyd Webber and Stigood based on great train race.
- *Blithe Spirit* at the Neil Simon Theatre. Noel Coward comedy.
- *The Heidi* at the Helen Hayes Theatre. Comedy of architect meeting man who once saved his life.
- *Big River* at the Eugene O'Neill Theatre. Musical of Mark Twain's *Huckleberry Finn*.
- *Broadway Bound* at the Broadhurst. Last part of Neil Simon's autobiographical trilogy.
- *La Cage aux Folles* at the Palace. Glossy gay romance set in the South of France.
- *Cats* at the Winter Garden. London musical by Lloyd Webber based on T.S. Eliot's poems.
- *A Chorus Line* at the Shubert Theatre. Musical of backstage romance.
- *Death and the King's Horseman* at the Vivian Beaumont Theatre. Tragedy of Nigerian tribe destroyed by imperialism.
- *Drood* at the Imperial. Musical based on unfinished Dickens novel.
- *42nd Street* at the Majestic. Revival of tap dance musical.
- *The House of Blue Leaves* at the Plymouth Theatre. Spooky and hilarious comedy.



Trevor Nunn: director of *Starlight Express* and *Les Misérables*

- *I'm Not Rappaport* at the Booth Theatre. Comedy about a Central Park friendship.
- *The World According to Me* at Brooks Atkinson. One-man show by comic Jackie Mason.
- *Life and My Girl* at the Marquis. Thirties musical based on Cockney who inherits aristocratic family title.
- *Oh! Calcutta!* at the Edison Theatre. Long-running erotic revue. Still best-seller.
- *Social Security* at the Ethel Barrymore Theatre. A comic look at sex, money art and motherhood in New York.
- *South Pacific* at the New York State Theatre. Revival of Hammerstein musical.
- *Stardust* at the Eltham Theatre. Musical revue.
- *Stepping Out* at the John Golden Theatre. Comedy as women from different backgrounds meet for tap-dance classes.
- *Sweet Charity* at the Minskoff. Revival of Neil Simon musical.
- *Sweet Sue* at the Music Box. The two characters of one person are acted out in a hot New York Summer.

Easy prey to progress

The survival of one of Britain's rarest and smallest hunting birds is under threat from modern farming and tree-planting methods

Alone among British birds of prey, the dashing little merlin — once the lady's bird of falconry — is failing to keep up its numbers. Not much bigger than a blackbird, yet fit for combat with any hefty crow, it has recently been the subject of intensive study by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds. Changes on moorlands where the merlin (*Falco columbarius*) breeds, particularly ploughing for crops and the growth of conifer plantations, do not suit it and the total population amounts to only about 600 pairs. It has been affected also by pesticides entering its food chain but, with luck, the banning of the worst of them will have reduced infertility.

Alan Woods, the RSPB's agricultural policy officer, said: "The merlin is not really holding its own and the last breeding season was very bad. We have identified what its habitat preferences are and these are under pressure."

In one study the society found that the moorland area of mid-Wales had been reduced by 12 per cent in the last 14 years. Nearly two-thirds of the loss was due to agriculture and one-third to forestry.

Merlins, the males of which are distinguished by slate-blue upper parts and buff below, leave the moors for the winter and move on to coastal and lowland hunting grounds. It is there that they are most likely to be seen, for the bird is hard to track down on its home territory. Possibly, the merlin owes the *columbarius* (dove) part of its Latin name to its time of service as the falcon of sporting women, who liked the idea of linking it with a formidable large yet ladylike type of prey.

Soon it will be returning to the moors. What it will find there is a matter of some anxiety to ornithologists who believe that, in many places, the decline is nearing a point at which recovery will be difficult.

John A. Hill
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- Explode (5)
- Roman church HQ (7)
- Hostile (8)
- Lighting device (4)
- Perplex (6)
- Interruption (6)
- Engine room hand (7)
- Polish money unit (5)
- Capacity (5)
- Pierce with bull horns (4)
- High level land (7)
- Faithful (5)
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- German navy founder (7)
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ings 14 City slicker 18 Amharic 19 Draw 22 Robot 24 Conifer
- Nature 16 Really
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SATURDAY

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Kitchen or factory?

The days of kitchens with the working parts coyly hidden or disguised are numbered; now the ideal home will contain a designer food factory which makes a virtue of the bits that do the work. It is a culinary revolution with a designer price tag to match — and that can mean £25,000 at the top of the range.

Vintage Sundays by the case
The best rest day wine buys

Back in the USS Art
Inside Russia's treasure chest

FRIDAY PAGE



Priorities and perspective: Dr Eufion Gwynne Jones feels that the demands of a family and an executive role are not irreconcilable

Return to work on air

For most women, taking eight years off from a successful career to have a family would mean sacrificing any future job aspirations. To do so at the age of 40 would be considered professional suicide.

The fact that Dr Eufion Gwynne Jones did just that, and not only survived the lengthy career break, but subsequently rose to the peak of her profession, is an indication of her own talent and a shot of encouragement to other women in similar circumstances.

Just four years after rejoining the BBC on a freelance basis, 52-year-old Jones has become one of the most high-powered women in the organization. As Controller of Educational Broadcasting, she is responsible for all educational programmes on radio and television for both children and adults, producing an output of nearly 3,000 hours of broadcasting each year, including the BBC's programmes about AIDS which are currently being screened and which are aimed at young people.

Taking over such a significant and wide-ranging job would be an awesome task for anyone less skilled or less in tune with the whole area of educating over the airwaves. For Jones, currently the only woman controller at the BBC, it is the logical conclusion to a career devoted to teaching by remote control.

"It is inconceivable for me to imagine a BBC that doesn't in some way support education," she says. And when she heard that her predecessor was leaving she immediately applied for the job of controller. "I felt it needed to be in good hands and that if I didn't make my hands available, at least for them to choose from, I would have no right to criticize anything that happened in the future."

She attributes her meteoric rise within the bureaucratic structure of the BBC after an absence of eight years, to "other people's comings and goings."

"It's a question of timing - but not your own choice of timing - accidental timing. I had to make only two

Dr Eufion Gwynne Jones is the new Controller of Educational Broadcasting at the BBC. She talks to Sally Brompton about her eight-year break and how she came back at the top

choices of timing. The first was when I left the BBC - and that was because I was pregnant and I decided I didn't want to produce television programmes and bring up a family because, to me, that wouldn't be a compatible lifestyle. The other was when to go back. The only child of a miner who became an insurance agent, Jones grew up in the Welsh valleys in the kind of close mining community in which everyone was "in and out" of each other's houses. A chubby tomboy, her strict chapel upbringing enabled her to perfect extrovert skills such as public speaking early in life. It was not until she spent a year as a teaching assistant in an exclusive Massachusetts college that she became conscious of her working-class background. "It didn't bother me, but I think the wealthy students thought it was reasonably quaint. Probably the nearest thing they had ever seen to it was the film *How Green Is My Valley*."

Her mother, concerned that her daughter might decide to stay in America, bought her a weekly ticket to every event at that year's National Eisteddfod in Wales. "I liked that," says Jones, "a nice touch. And I came back."

Her original ambition was to be a doctor, but the girls' grammar school she attended did not include physics in the curriculum, so instead she got a doctorate in zoology at University

College, Cardiff, and decided to pursue her second interest, which was education. She joined the BBC as a £1,200-a-year general trainee in 1959, when schools broadcasting was just beginning and the BBC's education department needed people with a scientific background. Jones trained in schools television and then went on a directors' course. "I quite enjoyed the mix of education and television, but as I hadn't taught, except in America, I thought it would be a good idea to get some kind of experience in schools."

She asked to be transferred to schools radio which, since it was less complicated technically than television, would allow her the time to sit in on classes in primary schools. She continued to produce programmes, mainly scientific, for primary schools until 1964, when she moved back to television. It was the first time schools broadcasting aimed to take over a class rather than supplement regular teaching methods. "Teachers had no idea about science in those days."

In 1968 she married Michael Coyle, also a BBC schools science producer, and from then on "it was always on the cards that I would leave if we started a family, because I was pretty clear that I didn't want to do both."

She left the BBC in 1975 when her son, David, was born and found that it took her some time to get used to being at home full-time.

"It was very strange," she recalls. "It was the social side of work I missed. I can remember being extremely lonely at different points in the day - particularly at lunchtime and when I pushed David in his pram to the park and there was no one there. But slowly you begin to build up a network of friends in the community you would never otherwise have known."

She kept her hand in professionally by doing some freelance writing and the year before her son was due to start junior school, she began putting out feelers to see what the job possibilities might be. She was invited back to the BBC on a part-time basis in 1983 to organize the switch to night-time transmissions for schools radio, and that led to her full-time return as assistant head of schools radio. In 1984 she became head of schools television, a job in which she would have happily remained, had not the post of controller become vacant.

"I felt that taking off those eight years to bring up David rounded me off as a person and, in a sense, that must help you when you are dealing with people," she says. "And being away from the BBC makes you much more objective about it and you retain a little bit of that objectivity when you come back. I don't think that does any harm."

Even so, she was greatly relieved to get back on the BBC career ladder. "That was just good fortune. But I had taken great efforts to keep in touch with education and broadcasting during those eight years, so that people still knew who I was."

She does not envisage any conflict between satisfying the demands of both her family and her executive role. "There is only a certain amount of yourself you can give to any job. My husband and my son are very important to me and I won't let them be threatened, but my job is also very important to me and I wouldn't want to do that inadequately. But it is not a position that is irreconcilable. You learn to give time when and where it is needed. You set your priorities."

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Raising the curtain on foreign fashion

The idea behind the launch of *Burda Moden* magazine in Moscow this week is to reach the parts of the world where off-the-peg fashions cannot reach. This glossy German magazine already has a world-wide market of 2.5 million copies a month in the sophisticated fashion nations, with a circulation of 20,000 in Great Britain. Its appeal lies mainly in the complex pattern supplements which are the heart of the *Burda Moden* operation.

Inside each magazine are poster-sized sheets of dress patterns, each one overlaid with up to 25 different designs. From this map of style, the home-dressmaker traces off the requisite pattern pieces, adapting the size as required.

"It is primarily aimed at people who want to make their own fashion," says Pamela Tasker, *Burda*'s product manager in Britain. "It includes men's and children's wear for people who want clothes to sew or knit at home."

More than 100 countries currently sell *Burda Moden*, which has launched editions in Greek, Arabic and even Serbo-Croat. The Russian distribution was initially 100,000; double that quantity have already been sold, despite the fact that *Burda* sells for 5 roubles (approximately £5), which is about ten times the price of other magazines.

It is difficult to believe that black-market prices are being paid for patterns of a striped tunic blouse, a cow-girl denim skirt or children's dungarees - but in a country where women are used to queuing and waiting for goods, the full colour photographs and presentation are revolutionary.

Suzy Menkes

This week a new fashion magazine was a sell-out in Moscow. Will style become the opium of the Soviet people?



НОВИНКА НЕЖНО-ГОЛУБОЙ И БЕЛЫЙ



Cover stories (top), 'New style blue and white' and patterns (below) from the Russian edition of *Burda*



If the world is divided into those who read the small print of instructions, and those who don't, wouldn't you imagine that it divides into those who never make a mess of things and those who always yell for help? Not necessarily.

My husband would never in a million years claim to be an instruction-reader or even naturally mechanically minded. He's usually a pretty lucky guesser; but a week ago, when asked to present the prizes at the local police boxing dinner, his luck finally petered out.

For a start he dashed off with the wrong evening suit, in heaviest ebony baroque, picked up that very day from the local Oxfam shop for £3.50. The trousers were perfect for a party fellow three inches shorter than my husband, but at that price who cared? They also had the additional advantage of several secret pockets in the jacket, one of which contained a slip of tissue paper typed

FIRST PERSON
Vivien Tomlinson

out with the words of "We'll All Go Riding on a Rainbow", and a P & O booklet.

My husband had planned to change into his finery at the office; he discovered his mistake and at the same time realized he'd also not packed his black shoes. An odd, ancient dinner jacket was one thing, but scuffed ox-blood shoes were quite another. He'd dye them. Before the shoes dried, he managed to buy a boxed bottle of black shoe dye.

Giving the bottle a good shake, he wondered how to apply it. One tidy-minded secretary always kept a stack of tissues on her desk. These would do. On went the dye, gloriously black - and so quick. Time was running very short now, and there was still the matter of his blackened hands. Neither hot water,

liquid soap, scrubbing brush nor scouring powder shifted the stains. And these were the hands to present silver cups.

Climbing into his abbreviated trousers and lacing up still-wet shoes, he practised Chaplinesque semi-strut to divert attention from his lower half and blackened hands. It did, he told me the next day, work a treat. Nobody noticed him at all. By the time he arrived, they'd already asked a visiting Chief Inspector to hand out the trophies. The first person he spotted was the local reporter in a dinner jacket, frilly shirt and brown shoes.

Next morning, as he cleared away the ripped dye-carton and black-and-white tissues from his desk, he was amazed, he says, to come across the still neatly-folded instructions and a small plastic spatula with sponge end. He has, though, learned a thing or two. He now knows every word of "We'll All Go Riding on a Rainbow". And his teeth are spotless.

The best and worst defence

Last week Miss Linda Hewlett, aged 31, walked free out of the Old Bailey after being convicted of attempted murder. The judge had given her three years probation for stabbing her sleeping lover, Mr John Horne, in the neck. I mulled this over, deciding finally that the sentence was perfectly appropriate. After the tiff, during which Horne was saved by the screams of his pet poodle who had an aversion to blood, Horne was reconciled with Miss Hewlett. They are presently living together.

I sympathize with the court that does not wish to interfere in the domestic arrangements of people who have resumed co-habitation. If Horne wishes once more to put his neck on

the pillow next to Hewlett, that is his business.

But though the judge and I agreed on the sentence, we listened to different dramas.

Mr Justice John Leonard's reason for the sentence had nothing to do with the right of mutually consenting adults to co-habit in perilous circumstances. His reasons were of a gynaecological nature. Hewlett was depressed after the birth of her twins three months earlier. She was irritated by Horne's lack of interest in her obstetric complications. "He never asked me how I was after the operation," explained Hewlett. "I could not face another day of him saying 'Have you done the vacuuming, have you dusted?'" The judge ac-

cepted that Hewlett was suffering from post-natal depression heightened by premenstrual syndrome. Ergo, she got off.

In 1981 there was quite a fuss over the use of premenstrual syndrome (PMS) as a defence in our courts. That was when Mrs Kristine English got into her car and ran over her lover, after he had told her that he was going out with another woman.

The courts did not give English a reduced sentence because her boyfriend was a cad, which would have been my preference; she was conditionally discharged because she convinced the court that PMS had led to diminished responsibility - even though she had threatened to run the boyfriend over earlier in the day, which might have been taken as evidence of premeditation. In a tough move, the court banned English from driving for a year. She is now, perhaps, whizzing about our roads in a happier frame of mind.

A rash of articles appeared on PMS. A Harley Street specialist, Dr Katharina Dalton, said a significant number of women in prison committed their crimes during their pre-menstrual phase.

Dr Dalton also gave examples of recurring bizarre behaviour perfectly in tune with her theory. We were all urged to take PMS seriously. Well, I always have. Society didn't need medical science or Harley Street to tell us that menstrual and pre-natal cycles affect moods.

But this all seems beside the point to me. If you are criminal to begin with, I suppose it is as likely as not that the menstrual period may well be the time when your criminal tendencies come to



BARBARA AMIEL

the fore. Most people aren't criminal day and night and they may well exhibit their ugliest instincts when the hormones start throbbing - or when there is a full moon, which is the derivation of the word "lunatic". Dr Dalton's examples of bizarre pre-menstrual behaviour are credible simply because the sufferers' actions are irrational and don't further their own interests. Her PMS victims, suffering from acute hormonal imbalances, set fire to their bedding, or try to drown themselves.

The people in our courts, on the other hand, perform perfectly rationally. There is nothing confused about their actions. They stab or murder the man that double-crosses them, not the postman who says, "Good morning" the wrong way. They steal a dress that fits them, not a bushel of widgets.

As to the statistics on female prisoners committing their crimes in the pre-menstrual period, what does that tell us? I suspect that if a study were made of all male prisoners, it would show that the majority of them committed a crime

after their girlfriends had yelled at them, rather than when she had made them a full meal. But it isn't the nasty mood that creates the criminal, but rather the criminal that emerges in the bad mood.

It's not that PMS doesn't exist; it is just that it is so awesomely irrelevant. What is so irritating about all this is the double standard. If a man dismissed or refused to promote Miss Jones because her moods were so black during her period that she simply couldn't schedule a board meeting with any confidence, he'd be hauled in front of an industrial tribunal. If employers advertised for male researchers only, because they feared absenteeism on a female's "off" days, the Equal Opportunities Commission would go into orbit. It's the old story: any difference that gives a woman an advantage is allowed. The same difference cited to disadvantage a woman is taboo.

Human emotions are a minefield and it seems to me a decent thing to take them into account when sentencing. But if I were to get hauled into a criminal court after acting on my worst instincts, and slugging the husband who drops me for a prettier woman, I'd prefer to get a reduced sentence for the right reasons. I think logic is better served if a court shows some limited sympathy because it understands the provocation engendered by the man who tells you that he prefers the omelettes cooked by the ravishing redhead he's just met to your best nouvelle cuisine, than for pop sociological reasons such as PMS. Used in the courts like this, PMS is a two-edged sword and one that can only rebound against women's interests.

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THE TIMES DIARY

Shades of Nye

As the Labour Party continues its Greenwich post-mortem, one of the folk heroes of the left, Aneurin Bevan, comes in for a drubbing. SDP supporter John Campbell's *Nye Bevan and the Mirage of British Socialism*, the first unofficial biography, to be published later this month, paints him as "an irresponsible polemicist... dedicated to seizing power" who "died knowing that the idea for which he had lived had failed utterly to win the adherence of the class it was supposed to benefit". The book has already infuriated one of his disciples, Barbara Castle. "It's ridiculous," Lady Castle told me yesterday. "Nye Bevan's analysis of society is as valid as ever, and becomes more valid every year. He will be immortalized for the National Health Service and if he had lived he would have been one of the most creative prime ministers." Bevan's official biographer, Michael Foot, and his widow, Jennie Lee, are not commenting, so far.

● Demand for the Tower report on President Reagan's "management style" is spreading. Already leading off inquiries, Alan Armstrong bookshops start selling copies in Britain next week at around £20.

Lonely Alliance

Gallup's opinion pollsters, who last week conducted a poll for a BBC television programme about AIDS, have made an intriguing breakdown. Having asked interviewees both their political affiliation and the number of sexual partners they have had in the past year, they correlated the results. And it is Alliance supporters who appear to have the loneliest lives: 28 per cent had no sexual partners and only 6 per cent two or more. Of Labour's faithful, 26 per cent declared themselves chaste and 9 per cent boasted of two or more lovers. In surprising contrast, 10 per cent of Conservatives claimed two or more partners; only 19 per cent slept alone. However, the sexiest lot of all are the nationalists: 20 per cent told Gallup they had two or more lovers.

Identity crisis

Neil Kinnock must have rued a gesture of genuine magnanimity in the Commons this week, following Labour's defeat in the Greenwich by-election. Arriving in the chamber on Wednesday evening, Kinnock spotted an unfamiliar figure, wearing a frock in Alliance gold, whom he took for Rosie Barnes. Striding over, he greeted her with a cheery: "Congratulations, love!" The Alliance victor in the Ryedale campaign last year, Elizabeth Shields (for it was she), replied: "You're 10 months too late, Neil."

● The Irish Georgian Society has just revised its membership rates. Individual membership is £10 a year; life membership is £1,000. Don't all rush, now.

Right out

A split in the National Front has left Patrick Harrington, the student who brought classes at North East London Polytechnic to a halt three years ago, outside the main body of the party. The schism has come to light after the issuing of a statement by the Harrington wing disowning Joe Pearce, the NF's candidate in the Greenwich by-election. (PHS February 19). Responding to what looked like a declaration of war, Pearce, who last week polled 103 votes in Greenwich, claims Harrington's faction has the loyalty of only 20 per cent of NF branches in the country. Pearce's wing, under the chairmanship of Martin Wingfield, met in London in January, and declared the rival faction's attempted coup last year — while Pearce was languishing in prison for a race relations offence — unconstitutional. It was there that Pearce's official candidature was announced.

BARRY FANTONI



He really must be losing his grip.

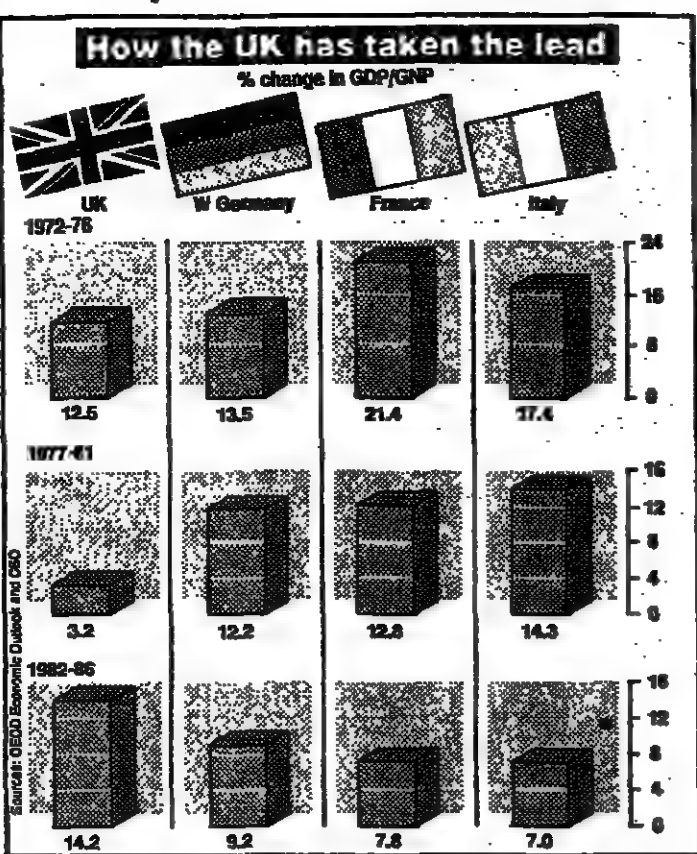
Louw profile

Winnie Mandela's warm approval of a book espousing the free market as a solution to apartheid (PHS yesterday), has left political observers baffled. But it may be a simple explanation. Mrs Mandela's six-year-old granddaughter is a pupil at a mixed-race private school in Johannesburg set up by Frances Kendall and her husband Leon Louw, the writers of *After Apartheid: The Solution*. They tell me Mrs Mandela is a "close friend". "We discussed our ideas and she liked them. So we persuaded her to write a foreword," says Louw, who is also head of the Free Market Foundation.

PHS

Thatcher's rejuvenation cure

Tim Congdon disputes the popular 'sick man' image of Britain



1986 is examined, economic growth in the four large European countries was broadly similar, at about 11 or 12 per cent. However, there is every likelihood that in 1987 national output will rise more in the UK than in the three others, with most private forecasts suggesting growth here of between 3 and 3½ per cent compared with between 2 and 2½ per cent on the Continent.

So the UK will have a lead over a six-year period from 1982 to 1987. When a country is at the top of a growth table for such an extended period, it becomes implausible to say that its position is a statistical artefact based on the particular period chosen.

Instead, something fundamental, and quite unexpected, must have happened. There is a short, if hardly uncontroversial, answer. It is that the Thatcher government has pursued economic policies which were intended to create a more congenial environment for enterprise, saving

and growth, and that is exactly what they have done.

They can be described as supply-side, in the best sense of that term. They have created new business opportunities by the removal of restrictions and controls, and so improved the climate in which companies operate.

There is no decisive way of proving that the Thatcher reforms government have encouraged growth. If people do not want to be convinced that privatization, trade-union reform and economic liberalization have had a connection with faster growth, they will not be convinced.

But it is easy to argue that the privatization of major industries has given their managers new freedoms and incentives which have led to better business practices; that trade-union reforms have reduced the number of strikes and low inflation has quashed the mood of collective bargaining; that financial liberalization has intensified competition between

banks, building societies and other institutions to the benefit of the consumer; that the removal of wage and price controls has enabled managers to offer workers more money, buy out restrictive practices and improve industrial productivity; and that the robust management of organizations such as British Steel, British Coal and Leyland has resulted in better use of resources.

Much has been made of the alleged divisiveness of the Thatcher government's policies. Contrasts between the prosperity of the City and the plight of manufacturing industry, and between the affluent south and the depressed north, have become the staple fare of *Panorama*, *Newsnight* and Channel 4 news. But the media have been silent about recent developments that contradict these stereotypes.

It is interesting, for example, that little comment has appeared about the decline in import penetration in the car industry since the middle of last year. One consequence of this change, combined with the opening of the Nissan factory in Tyne and Wear and increased export sales at Jaguar, is that car production seems set to rise from about one million a year, at present to between 1.3 million and 1.4 million in the early 1990s.

There is one valid and important criticism of the government's policies — or, at any rate, of the direction they have recently taken. Its success in curbing inflation was based on careful restraint of credit and money. This restraint has broken down since the middle of 1985, a lapse reflected most ominously in the 18 per cent growth rate of broad money.

Perhaps the present upturn in business activity depends on this deterioration in monetary control, with people having more money than they expected and spending freely. One caution against too much jubilation about the UK's better growth record is that the weakening of monetary control has been accompanied by rising inflation. Scarcely may reasonably doubt the success of the rejuvenation therapy if the sick man shows signs of slipping back to his bad old habits so soon after his supposed return to health.

The author is chief economist at Shearson Lehman Brothers International Group, London, and L. Messel & Co.

David Watt

The perils of a zero-zero draw

Though the Western military establishment and the French government are overwhelmingly suspicious of the new Soviet "zero-zero" disarmament offer, the politicians are going to end by snapping it up.

It does not require much political genius to work out why this is an almost certain bet. President Reagan is absolutely desperate for an international success to restore his prestige. His hawkish defence advisers are prepared to let him have it on the medium-range missiles in Europe because these do not directly affect American security. As Paul Warnke, President Carter's arms-control negotiator, remarked the other day, "For us, these European missiles are a sideshow."

Western European politicians are not going to let the opportunity slip, either. They live in a psychological environment of a strong desire for East-West détente. The cruise and Pershing missiles have never been popular in Europe, even among people who are persuaded they were necessary, and anyone who plausibly claims that they can now be safely removed is going to be a lot more popular than someone who says the opposite.

Mrs Thatcher in particular is not, on the verge of an election, about to risk the odium of being the one to bring the deal to nothing; on the contrary, she has been planning for months to reap handsome electoral dividends from a "successful" trip to Moscow at the end of this month and would have been delighted if the Russians had been considerate enough to postpone their proposal for a month so that she could take credit for it.

How irresponsible is all this? The important thing to remember is that the politico-psychological case for the original deployment of the missiles was always stronger than the military one and even the political case was not all that watertight. The soldiers have never been able to explain satisfactorily why the American president is any more likely, in the case of a Soviet invasion, to fire American-owned missiles if they are positioned in Europe than he is to fire them from the continental US or from the sea — or why they would be significantly more effective if he did.

The politicians have been on stronger ground in arguing (a) that people feel safer, however irrationally, if there is a more or less symmetrical US-Soviet "balance" on European territory; and (b) that the presence of American rockets makes the US commitment to Europe feel more substantial both to the Europeans and to the Russians. But the fact that most of these same politicians endorsed Reagan's own offer in 1981 of a "zero-zero" deal to remove the missiles shows that they really gave up on this last argument much earlier than they said they did: you do not offer to give away a key card even if you think your opponent is unlikely to accept it.

All in all, therefore, it will not be the end of the world if what was primarily done was for psychological reasons of uncertain validity — rather than for strategic ones — and is undone for very similar motives. We shall, in reality, be very little safer or less safe if the cruises and Pershings go, but we may, in the present climate, feel safer, and NATO's internal political strains may therefore be marginally less. What matters is that we do not let these same political impulses now roll on to damage the fundamental bases of our security in Europe.

These fundamentals are, first, the means to deter Soviet first use of nuclear weapons, and secondly, the means to counter-balance, at reasonable economic cost, the strategic superiority of the Soviet Union in conventional weapons, population, and geographical location. The INF missiles are not in themselves crucial to either of these requirements; we can do without them.

What we cannot do without are one or other of the following: either an East-West agreement which takes care of these concerns, or large numbers of American troops on the soil of Europe, American nuclear weapons that will match the Soviet arsenal and a clear commitment that they will be used to defend us. If we cannot have these, then we must have an effective nuclear capability in our own European hands and a far costlier European conventional army than anyone has yet envisaged.

The danger at present is that the euphoria surrounding an INF agreement may (as the Russians frankly hope) create an unstoppable slide towards a situation in which none of these alternatives is available to us. The worst case is one in which the Americans, under the next president, go from an INF deal to one on short-range weapons, and then to a more radical one with strategic weapons. The Russians manage to resist any reduction in their conventional superiority; there is a super-power understanding on third-party nuclear weapons which effectively restricts the development of the British and French deterrents; and meanwhile political pressures on defence budgets prevent any serious improvement of NATO's conventional forces. Europe, in short, would become a nuclear-free zone but without any real safeguards required to make safe, strategic sense of that ideal.

We are a long way from this nightmare scenario. American nuclear submarines will continue to cruise off European shores; NATO conventional forces, bolstered by tactical nuclear weapons, will suffice for deterrent purposes for the moment; the British and French safety nets will remain in place. But since all these familiar landmarks have already been marked for negotiation and possible demolition, the French are right to remind us that we cannot afford to lose sight of essentials — even (or especially) in a time of hope.

Frank Johnson in the Commons

The spark to set the shires aflame

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for the Environment, yesterday rose to speak the words which would once more set aflame every shire and constituency: "With permission, Mr Speaker, I should like to make a statement about rate support grant."

For the second time in less than a generation, it had fallen to Mr Ridley to make the grim announcement. Or, to be more precise, the second time in a couple of months. In fact, he is always having to make statements about rate support grant.

The issues which led to yesterday's were complex. It will be for the historians to apportion praise and blame. In previous years, the Schleswig-Holstein Question, and the status of Bosnia, were on the face of it inpenetrable, strictly local conflicts which somehow drew the Great Powers into collision with catastrophic results. Rate support grant plays much the same malign role in our own epoch. It is capable of bringing Islington into conflict with Bromley, of setting Kensington and Chelsea at the throat of Islington, parts of the world which would normally know nothing of each other's existence.

This latest crisis was about whether the London Borough of Greenwich should pay back to central Government certain monies paid in error for roads which were later found not to exist. Mr Ridley demanded the money back. Greenwich admitted that the money had been paid in error. But the borough is ruled by a traditionally anti-Ridley power (the Labour Party). It refused to pay it back. In the view of the Ridley general staff, this could mean that peace-loving Tory boroughs might lose money. Against such aggression, Mr Ridley sought to arouse the conscience of the civilised world — that is, he took the matter to the High Court.

The court ruled that Mr Ridley had no power to get the money back. Yesterday he said he would appeal against the court judgement. But it was "necessary to amend the rate support grant figures". He would be submitting "revised figures", he somberly announced.

The Labour Party, led by Dr John Cunningham, its chief spokesman on the Environment, spent half an hour accusing him of incompetence. On the issue of whether Greenwich should be allowed to keep money paid in connection with roads which do not exist, the Opposition avoided direct comment. But many Labour councils spend money on racism awareness, sexual harassment prevention, black studies, and similar subjects which do not really exist. So there seemed no serious inconsistency.

Dr Cunningham made much of a pronouncement, accusing the Government of being "haphazard" about local government, issued that day by the Tory Reform Group. Triumphantly, he pointed out that the Tory Reform Group's sponsors included Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education and Science, and Lord Whitelaw, the deputy Prime Minister.

Tory backbenchers shouted that those figures were just sponsors of the Tory Reform Group, not of this particular pronouncement. In fact, the ministers referred to are members of the so-called "loony centre" which is giving such a bad name to the Tory Party. They have no influence on the party leadership.

Concerning the taxi scandal, referred to here yesterday, there were further developments. The scandal is the proposal that from now on only MPs and other privileged groups should be allowed to queue for taxis at the Commons instead of journalists and other tradespeople. Mr Eric Heffer (Liverpool, Walton Lab), the people's champion in this matter, raised the issue yesterday with Mr Biffen, the Leader of the House.

Paul Vallely on the East-West implications of an African struggle



Victims of the rebel onslaught: a family of five in their tiny makeshift hut in a resettlement camp

Will war wreck Mozambique's IMF recovery?

part its policies were playing in all this. That year they denationalized the retail trade, introduced rationing, reintroduced some wage incentives and appealed for foreign investment.

A bigger shift came in 1983 when the fourth party congress, showing a capacity for self-criticism remarkable in a Marxist establishment, launched a campaign of encouraging private farmers and switching from large to small-scale projects.

The West began looking for more rapid progress. President Samora Machel's government responded with moves to give incentives to farmers by loosening the bonds of price control. The private sector was allowed to receive foreign aid and the threat of future nationalization was lifted. Foreign investors were guaranteed that profits would not have to remain in Mozambique.

The process reached its climax three months ago, with the IMF agreement in which the government undertook to close its budget deficit by raising taxes, cutting imports, devaluing the metical, increasing exports by liberalizing agricultural prices still further, raising rents and food prices, and slimming down the civil service.

In the words of one observer: "There can be no doubt of the seriousness of the government's intentions. The atmosphere is very different now. It's a tremendous revolution."

Devaluations totalling 420 per cent have already occurred and more are due. Prices to farmers for rice and maize were trebled last week. Lay-offs have started in

some sectors. "We have faith that the other changes will be carried out," one western financier said. There may be room for disagreement concerning the desirability of all this. Countries such as Zambia, Zaïre and Ghana, which have conscientiously followed IMF austerity prescriptions in recent years, seem to have found them inadequate to deal with long-term structural imbalances. Often the medicine seems worse than the disease and the IMF is under increasing criticism for the rigidity of its approach, which excludes all social and political considerations. But what is in no doubt in Maputo is the effect of the new economics on the nation's politics.

The remaining headline Marxists in the politburo are trying to put on a brave face and speak of a tactical retreat. The West seems confident that the pro-Soviets are now out of favour. One American diplomat said: "We feel that the impact of the IMF measures and the consequent conversion of the economy to a capitalist base will bring radical political shifts."

Already there is some evidence of that. In recent years the Mozambican government has switched its UN vote on both Afghanistan and Cambodia from an anti-American one to an abstention. American diplomats are also reported to be pleased that the recent general election was considerably more free than in the past. "It may not be American-style," another diplomat said, "but it was a lot better than the tightly controlled 1977 elections. This time around 30 per cent of all those elected were not party



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AFTER THE ADDRESS

President Reagan went on television on Wednesday evening to save his presidency. He took on the American public on his own terms. A president of proven television skills, he did what he does best: speaking to his fellow Americans from a prepared script. And he did what his audience had been willing him to do: he repented of the errors identified by the Tower Commission and pledged to learn from them. He promised to be a better president.

At the end of his 12-minute address there was no doubting his good faith, his amiability or his strength of character. He faced his personal critics, like his political critics, head on. To Americans, still mindful of how the Nixon and Carter presidencies ended, such qualities count for much.

But there was no doubting either that he was still vulnerable. He might, if had chosen to, have mounted a stronger defence of the initial decision to talk to Iranian leaders. The strategic importance of Iran, the advisability of preparing, however discreetly, for a post-Khomeini Iran and the fact that the Soviet Union was engaged in just such preparations, made a re-opening of links with Iran eminently defensible.

The fact that the President chose a personal (his own preoccupation with the welfare of US hostages), rather than a political defence, showed a shrewd assessment of his

strengths. But it also laid bare a weakness. While he accepted overall responsibility for the administrative failures itemized by the Tower Commission, he nonetheless appeared still unaware of their wider implications. Yet it was just such a lack of awareness that lay at the heart of the Tower Commission's criticism.

Whatever the reaction at home (and so far it seems to have been good) it will take more than a single speech to restore credibility abroad, particularly among the allies. The most immediate test of that credibility is the US response to Mr Gorbachev's most recent arms control proposals. Washington's further conduct of the Geneva talks and the President's interest in them will show how far he has been able to turn his back on the weakness of the past and take a firm grip on the essentials of his country's foreign policy.

The risk - and it must be a risk the Soviet leader has calculated for - will be that he tries to snatch a diplomatic coup too soon. An arms control agreement and an early summit in Washington might indeed help to re-establish President Reagan on the world stage and so enhance his authority.

A precipitate arms agreement, however, concluded over the heads of his European allies and, perhaps, in contravention to their interests would not serve either

the President or his country. It would be seen in time for what it was: a pincer reaction in which short-term personal and national concerns were placed above longer-term interests of alliance, and ultimately of global security. To rush from insufficient involvement to over-reaction is no answer.

It is now up to President Reagan, as he reorganizes his White House staff and his officers in the National Security Council, to devise and oversee the policies that will see the Western alliance into the next administration. Operationally, he has not only to introduce the recommended changes in the working of the NSC (to which he has pledged his unconditional support), but also make them work.

The chief danger on the way, will be a quest for change and action - at almost any cost. President Reagan has expressed satisfaction that nearly half the staff of the NSC has been replaced since the disclosures about US arms sales to Iran became public. Many of his most senior advisers have left.

One neglected aspect of the Tower report is its warning about the lack of "institutional memory" in the National Security Council. A new beginning, however desirable, will not of itself have the desired effect. If the lessons of the arms-for-Iran affair are to be learned, the memory of it must be preserved.

LABOUR IN THE CITY

Recent City scandals provide a powerful stick for the Labour Opposition to beat a Government that is too closely associated, in the mind of voters, with the interests and attitudes of the world of finance. The very title of Labour's new policy document *Making the City Safe* exposes the embarrassment of the Government over abuses in the securities market - even though small investors have suffered little from them - at a time when it is trying to encourage mass share ownership.

But Labour too is faced with some embarrassment in formulating a policy towards the City. For, whatever the perils of guilt by association, the Government can generally be proud of the measures it has taken to protect investors and promote clean, competitive markets, culminating in the recently passed Financial Services Act.

The two-tier framework of regulation now being set up under the Act stands up well to scrutiny in the light of recent events and has already provided powerful new tools to bring abuses to light through greater disclosure. The Department of Trade can now investigate suspect behaviour, including charges of insider trading, more swiftly and effectively.

Supervised self-regulation combines the benefits of individual trades ruling themselves with close supervision

by a Securities and Investment Board. The Board is appointed by the Trade Secretary and the Governor of the Bank of England with devolved statutory powers.

Whatever the political rhetoric, Labour has wisely decided to stick broadly to this system, concentrating changes in regulation on a few real or perceived weaknesses. Since Professor Jim Gower first drew up the framework on which the Act is based, it has seemed more a matter of political preference than vital practical importance whether the Securities and Investments Board is a government agency funded by the taxpayer or carries devolved statutory authority and is paid for by the City. The present system looks more flexible and less prone to casual political interference. But a state agency might be able to impose a wider range of quasi-judicial penalties - such as fines - on miscreants.

There will be less quarrel with Labour's plan to bring Lloyd's and the City Takeover Panel within the ambit of the SIB. The Lloyd's insurance market was left out originally because including it would have further delayed already complex legislation. The more modest changes recommended for Lloyd's by Sir Patrick Neill are inferior to supervised self-regulation but easier to make.

The City Takeover Panel, which represents all the City

interests involved in takeovers, has responded swiftly to adjust its rules and strengthen its monitoring role after the weaknesses exposed, in particular, by the Guinness affair. In order to regain the high status it had under Lord Shawcross, it is more in need of stronger personalities at the top than a changed structure.

Its position, however, within the hierarchy of regulation (broadly under the aegis of the Bank of England) has become anomalous because the SIB has now superseded the voluntary City body of which it was part. Moreover, even the Governor of the Bank of England has made it clear that the Panel would need statutory powers unless merchant bankers and stockbrokers showed greater respect for its authority.

Labour's tentative plans for compulsory non-executive directors and further powers to delist behind nominee names are widely shared in the City and in Whitehall and changes will probably be made regardless of the election outcome. Action to end abuse of investor protection laws through use of offshore centres will be hard to realize without more far-reaching changes. But most people in the City will feel more relaxed about Labour's plans to regulate their activities to protect investors than almost anything else in the party's programme.

THE ANTIBIOTIC PARADOX

Only doctors well on their way to their sixties can remember what the world of medicine was like before antibiotics. The extra power for good that the new drugs put into the hands of the profession was exhilarating, magical. They made it possible for the first time to mount aggressive, as distinct from defensive, campaigns against a wide range of conditions, pneumonia, life-threatening epidemics and widespread minor infections.

Our series this week about antibiotic-resistant germs has traced the way in which too much of the value of this precious resource has been thrown away by misuse. The problem is as yet a potential rather than an actual one, because the chemists have been able to keep a step ahead of the bacteria by developing enough new forms of drug to keep resistant strains under control. But the line between success and failure has often been alarmingly thin, and there is no law of nature which guarantees that an answer will always be found.

The fight that doctors received in the early years, when it became apparent just how quickly resistance could spread, brought about major changes in attitudes and practice in Britain and most developed countries. But clinical practice still often falls far

short of the ideal, both in developed countries and to a far greater extent in the third world.

There is casual misuse of antibiotic drugs in a number of countries, whose governments have culpably failed to impose controls which would help to protect their usefulness. It is bound to be counter-productive in the end for third-world employers to house their workforce in squalid conditions and attempt to hold the natural consequences at bay by keeping them on a sustained diet of antibiotics.

But a campaign to press developing countries to introduce safeguards comparable to those which are routine in developed countries would create a danger of other catastrophes, less dramatic and perceptible to the outside world than an epidemic of resistant bacteria, but just as costly in human suffering. Third world countries do not have the resources to send doctors out to every village, backed up with the laboratory skills of advanced medicine, to ensure that drugs are dispensed with maximum effect and minimum risk of resistance.

Nor might it be much help. Resistance is not a single phenomenon. The resistances that may appear during a typhoid epidemic in Central

America are unlikely to be threatening in London hospitals (where antibiotic use will in fact be far more intense) - nor vice versa.

Similar dilemmas exist within relatively wealthy countries. The hard-pressed inner-city GP, faced with a child in pain, will normally give the interests of his patient priority over any hypothetical general good and prescribe a broad-spectrum antibiotic, and will often be right to. If he applied hospital standards and sought tests to find exactly the right drug, the cost in time and NHS resources would probably be greater.

Constant research and information are needed to enable doctors, and those in charge of health policies, to make choices which best combine the individual and the general benefit. Patients need to be more fully informed of the ways in which they can foster resistant germs by taking antibiotics in the wrong way.

Thoughtless use of antibiotics in the past has squandered many of their benefits. Medical thrift and compassion will be needed in future to ensure the best use, in immensely varied contexts, of these medicines which are too precious to deny to those who need them.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Forces' defence to ex-officer

From the Minister of State for the Armed Forces

Sir, Lord Morpeth's letter (March 5) on the state of the Regular Army presents such a one-sided picture that it cannot be allowed to pass without comment. The key fact is that over the last eight years we will have devoted more than £2,000 million additional expenditure in real terms on the Army compared with the level in 1978-79.

The majority of this additional money has gone on equipment. This is permitting a massive and much-needed re-equipment programme. Some of the major items ordered by the present Government are already coming into service - the Challenger main battle tank, the Saxon armoured personnel carrier, the Javelin and Tracked Rapier air defence missiles, the new SA 80 rifle and the Pirbright communications system are only some of the examples.

Other major items of equipment will be entering service over the next few years: the Warrior armoured personnel carrier, the Multiple-launch Rocket System, the DROPS logistic support vehicle, and Rapier 2000 and Starstreak missiles.

The Army's equipment is in fact being modernized in all the key

capability areas. Moreover, by the end of the decade we will have 12 armoured regiments in BAOR, compared with eight in 1980, and a third air defence regiment.

On the personnel side, it is the case that local overseas allowances in Germany have had to be reduced, mainly because the difference between the cost of living in Britain and in Germany has narrowed. But in the key area of pay Lord Morpeth is simply wrong when he says that the recommendations of the Armed Forces Pay Review Body have rarely been put into effect.

The fact is that the present Government, unlike its predecessor, has implemented in full eight successive reports on service pay from the Armed Forces Pay Review Body, with phasing for only a matter of months in just two of those eight years.

Of course there is always more we could spend on any of the three Services, but without question the Army today is in immeasurably better shape than it was eight years ago.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN STANLEY,
Ministry of Defence,
Main Building,
Whitehall, SW1.
March 5.

Nuclear testing

From Dr Norman Dombey

Sir, Mr Richard Worcester writes (February 28) that a stockpile of nuclear weapons needs continued nuclear testing to ensure that the warheads do not deteriorate over time. He refers in particular to problems associated with the period 1958-61 of the voluntary nuclear test ban, and especially with the W47 warhead which is no longer in use by the United States.

In the years after 1963 when the partial test ban treaty banning atmospheric nuclear tests was signed, it was expected that a comprehensive test ban treaty barring all nuclear tests would follow. Dr Glenn Seaborg, Chairman of the US Atomic Energy Commission from 1961 to 1971, has stated that during his period of office US nuclear weapons were designed on the assumption that there would be a comprehensive test ban. Therefore non-explosive tests were developed to determine whether nuclear components had deteriorated.

Others, more knowledgeable on these matters than either Mr Worcester or myself, have insisted that "continued nuclear testing is not necessary to ensure the reliability of warheads in our stockpile". So wrote Norris Bradbury, former Director of the Los Alamos National Laboratory, and Hans Bethe, former Director of the Theoretical Division at Los Alamos during the Manhattan Project, to the Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs in May, 1965. They continued:

The best way to confirm reliability is to disassemble sample weapons and to subject the components to non-explosive tests. Non-explosive tests are also available for determining whether the nuclear components have deteriorated during storage. If

aging problems are found in some components, these components can be replaced with newly fabricated ones, using the original design specifications. In no case was the discovery of a reliability problem dependent on a nuclear test.

Unfortunately it is no longer the policy of the United States to assume that a comprehensive test ban is imminent. Current policy, according to a senior official from Livermore Laboratory, is to design "on the assumption that nuclear testing would continue".

Yours sincerely,
NORMAN DOMBEY,
School of Mathematics and
Physics Building,
The University of Sussex,
Brighton, Sussex.
March 2.

From Mr Michael Cullis

Sir, May I take a stage further the argument in Mr Richard Worcester's excellent letter. In the seven years in which I was Director of Arms Control and Disarmament Research at the Foreign Office, I sometimes made myself unpopular in *bi-mensuris* circles by contending that, whatever the other merits of pressure for a limitation on nuclear weapon testing, effective arms control was hardly going to be one of them.

For the plain fact is surely that either testing will always be necessary (as Mr Worcester claims), in which case a nuclear weapon power that intends to remain such is most unlikely to deny itself testing, or if (as some have argued) it is unnecessary, then the effect of a cessation of testing will be irrelevant to arms control, however desirable it may be for other reasons.

Yours etc,
MICHAEL CULLIS,
County End,
Bushey Heath,
Hertfordshire.

Leaving the SDP

From Mr William Shepherd

Sir, I read the article by Mr Horam (March 2) with some interest, since having sat in Parliament for 21 years as a Conservative, I, too, joined the SDP.

I find Mr Horam's reasons for leaving the SDP too shallow to persuade me to follow suit. No one except the loony left can possibly deny the benefits which Mrs Thatcher has conferred upon us, albeit in a manner that has exacerbated the divisions in our society.

What I feel Mr Horam fails to realise is that most of us wish to ensure that the improvements - such as privatisation, trade union reform, lower taxation etc - remain. But there is no chance of these changes prevailing if the Labour Party, as at present constituted, is returned to power; the

unions are its paymasters and the loony and hard left hold it to ransom in a depressingly large number of constituencies.

The urgent need, it seems to me, is to get a revision of the electoral system and an end to confrontational politics. We shall not do this without the intervention of the Alliance. The Alliance, either as a government or holding the balance of power, can demonstrate that another major political force supports a freer, more competitive society.

If we do not get such an electoral demonstration, Mr Ronald Todd, of the TGWU, will be preparing to turn the clock back as soon as another Labour government is elected.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM SHEPHERD,
77 George Street,
Portman Square, W1.
March 2.

Stinsford Church

From Dr C. J. P. Beatty

Sir, I am horrified to learn of a proposal to build a service station, complete with car and lorry parks, restaurant, shop and toilets, and possibly even overnight accommodation and/or a caravan park on a four-and-a-half acre site within 400 yards or so of Stinsford Church, near Dorchester.

Thomas Hardy loved this church throughout his long life and it is ironic to think that in 1987, when an appeal is being launched for structural repairs, it should suddenly be threatened from a totally unexpected quarter.

Hardy took a great interest in the Church's wellbeing and the incumbents were able to make use

of his unrivalled expertise as a former architect to keep it in good repair.

What a sacrilege! Stinsford Church is the most important Hardy shrine after the birthplace. All the Hardy family graves are there. Surely another site can be found; or do the local authorities actually wish to discourage the large numbers of Hardy pilgrims from all over the world from visiting Dorset?

Yours faithfully,
C. J. P. BEATTY,
University of Oslo,
Department of English,
PO Box 1003,
Blindern, 0315,
Oslo 3, Norway.
February 23.

R & D shortfall

From Professor Geoffrey Goldspink

Sir, After all that has been written recently in *The Times* about the need to increase research spending and development, Mr Welbourn (February 27) is still prepared to say that there is too much spending on research in this country.

I agree that Britain is particularly weak on the development aspects of discovery. We certainly need talented scientific people with personality to seek out and persuade the more academically inclined research workers that their ideas should be developed. However, to argue in this era of hi-tech that there is too much research being carried out in the UK is tantamount to arguing that we should become dependent on

the research being carried out by other countries.

After recently spending four years in the United States, let me say that for British companies to buy innovative ideas in science and engineering from the States, Japan or Germany will be infinitely more difficult than it has been for American companies to capitalise on ideas that originated in Britain.

I found the letter from Mr Alan Smith (February 28) to be even more depressing. He apparently believes that the Government should invest in projects that can be predicted to pay off in the short term and mentions Concorde as an example of an engineering project while elephant. Does he not realise that the expertise developed from the Concorde

Wiesenthal file and justice

From the Right Reverend Lord Cogan

Sir, The issues raised in your leading article, "The Wiesenthal file" (March 3), are complex. May I be allowed to make three points:

1. In discussion of such issues the words "to forgive" and "to forget" are so frequently used together as to imply that they are inseparable. But this is not so. In the particular question of anti-Semitic atrocities committed by the Nazis with a horror unparalleled in history it would be criminal to forget. Later generations must never be allowed to forget the depths to which a people can sink in murdering defenceless millions. To remember and to forgive are not necessarily antithetical.

2. The distinction between justice and vengeance needs to be borne in mind. Justice demands that society takes note of wrongs committed, and does so in such a way as to ensure, in so far as is possible, that such atrocities do not occur again. Vengeance appeals to the baser instincts within us all, and forgets that the *lex talionis*, "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth", was more a kindly law to ensure that two eyes or two teeth were not demanded, rather than being a prescription for getting one's own back.

3. The distinction made in your article between Britain as "a Christian country" and the State of Israel, "which is built at least in part on the common memory of the Holocaust", is to say the least, unfortunate and could be offensive to many Jews, Jews and Gentiles alike came under the Nazi lash and went their way to the gas chambers (though there was an anti-Semitic ferocity which made the persecution of the Jews outstandingly ghastly). Nor must we think of "mercy" only in terms of the Christian dispensation. The God of justice in the Jewish scriptures is also the God of compassion and tender mercy in those same scriptures.

The deepest question facing our Jewish friends, who have taught us so much about the nature of God, is how to reflect in the judgement that they mete out to their persecutors the character of the One who is at once the source of judgement and compassion. It is hardly for one who has not suffered as they have at the hands of the Nazis to hint at which way the scales should be tilted.

Yours faithfully,
DONALD COGGAN,
Kingshead House,
Sissinghurst,
Canterbury, Kent.
March 5.

Child's play

From the Director General of the National Playing Fields Association

Sir, The Under Secretary of State for the Environment, Richard Tracey, MP, proposes to merge the function and role of Play Board with that of the Sports Council on April 1.

Play Board is a registered charity established by the Government in 1983 to promote and develop children's play. At that time the Prime Minister recognised "the very important role played by voluntary organisations in developing children's play activities".

The field of play is united in its opposition to Mr Tracey's proposal. Play is distinct from sport and needs its own independent national focus. Yours faithfully,
COLIN W. McFADYEN,
Director General, National Playing Fields Association,
25 Ovington Square, SW3.
February 27.

Evidence on camera

From the Duke of Somerset

Sir, There is dismay in many communities at the constant menace of speeding vehicles. Police resources are too stretched to make more than token efforts at detection.

A radical solution would be to install a camera, operated by a speed detector on the road, to the automatically photograph the offending vehicle and registration plate. Fines would be sent out from a central computer-controlled office, perhaps attached to Swansea.

The cameras would operate all day and would be advertised by a new sign attached to the 30 mph entry post. If the camera broke down the effect would still remain. If necessary the camera could be financed by the community involved.

Yours faithfully,
SOMERSET,
Bradley Estate Office,
Maiden Bradley,
Warminster, Wiltshire.
February 26.

project gives us the capability of constructing Hotel (horizontal take-off and landing) and keeping Europe in the space business?

May I congratulate *The Times* on its impartiality in publishing minority views, albeit, in my opinion, very unenlightened views. Even more importantly may I say that I believe *The Times* has done the country a great service in publishing the facts on lack of R & D spending in Britain. Surely, there can be no doubt that the long-term prosperity of the country depends, to a large extent, on the quality of our science and technology research base.

Yours etc,
G. GOLDSPIK,
6 Marshalls Way,
Wheatthorpe, Hertfordshire.
March 1.

ON THIS DAY

MARCH 6 1817

Poor relief was a parish responsibility, leading to abuses and a steep increase in expenditure. In 1832 a Buckinghamshire village reported an eight-fold increase in payments since 1785. The Poor Law Act was amended in 1834.

["RUINOUS POOR LAWS"]

... That the evils connected with the system of our poor laws are of deep root, and of extensive, nay, almost indefinite, operation, is a truth too familiar to need enforcing. They have impaired our triumphs; they have aggravated our sufferings; no matter what cause, or what variety of causes, have produced them. They are written profoundly in the morals of the poor, and in the comforts of the rich. By the habits of idleness which the abuse of these laws has indulged, the sense of shame which it has banished, and the spirit of rapacity which it has substituted for that of industry, in the breasts of a once elevated and independent race of men, the domestic virtues of the British peasant have been corrupted at their source, until the contagion has touched the very vital principles with which Providence entwines the order of political society. All this may not be ascribable to the poor-laws merely; but they are a co-operating and an aggravating cause; they debauch the mind, and unhinge the morals; undermining, as they do, the strenuous love of labour, they yet fail to satisfy the cravings they excite; and the result is, that the upper classes of the community, finding the constitution no longer fixed in the affections of the multitude, violate in their own defence its most venerable and sacred, and lower it so to level with the degenerate age. To us it seems a self-evident fact, that the unquestionable distresses of the great body of the people are the nourishing principle of those excesses which have been committed or menaced; and the substantial origin of a great part of the dangers that have been, more or less, alarmingly described. Mitigate the poverty of which the working classes complain, and you deprive the danger of its most formidable sting, and the seditious preacher of his readiest instrument. ...

The grand principles, which should never be lost sight of in any discussion upon this momentous subject, are - that the poor-laws have become ruinous to the finances of the nation, and to the moral character of the poor themselves. From these two principles result, as a necessary consequence, that relief should never be gratuitous, except to the infant, the diseased, or aged, who cannot help themselves, and who alone were provided for by the poor-laws as first enacted; but that where employment was wanting, employment should be found for the industrious who called for it, and that payment, in proportion to the work done, should be afforded from the funds now squandered upon idleness; so as by the same means, to multiply the productions of the national industry, and to preserve the fundamental virtue of a civilized community, by making each man depend upon his own labour.

The poor rates paid last year in England amounted to the sum of 8,000,000 sterling. The expense of hospitals, workhouses, &c. with public and private charitable contributions, has been generally estimated at six millions more. What a sum is here! - greater than the whole expenses of the Government during the peace that followed the American war - far greater than the interest of the national debt before the war of 1793 - more than equal to the present sinking fund of the empire - and much beyond the total revenue of any other country (France alone excepted) in the world! Then how is this revenue bestowed? Why, 19 parts out of 20 on those who do nothing in return. It is all outgoing; there is no value rendered. ...

The father of modern cybernetics was Norbert Wiener who defined it in 1948 in terms of four key words - control, communication, information and feedback. These do not refer to separate concepts but to different facets of the same thing. Control requires communication and feedback; what is communicated is information; and the useful application of information constitutes control. In a suitable sense, cybernetics may be called the science of interaction. I do indeed believe that society in the 21st century will be highly interactive, and that cybernetics will have a part to play in showing how these interactions can be used for the good of society. Yours faithfully,
PETER FELLGETT,
University of Reading,
Department of Cybernetics,
3 Earley Gate, Whiteknights,
Reading, Berkshire.

From Mr Leslie Dunkling
Sir, Even if Philip Howard's worst fears are realized, and we are all addressing one another by our "personal identity codes" in the next century, it will still be possible to be either polite or familiar. Noel Coward showed the way. When Lawrence of Arabia had become an airman, Coward wrote him a letter which began: "Dear Sir 338171, or may I call you 338 ...?" Yours faithfully,
LESLIE DUNKLING,
32 Spear Road,
Thames Ditton, Surrey.

Naming names

From Professor P. B. Fellgett, FRS
Sir, Philip Howard ("Pardon me Mr Esling", February 23) flatters the subject I profess by supposing that it will be characteristic of the 21st century. Indeed I believe this will be so, but not in the sense of trivia such as "personal identity codes".

The father of modern cybernetics was Norbert Wiener who defined it in 1948 in terms of four key words - control, communication, information and feedback. These do not refer to separate concepts but to different facets of the same thing. Control requires communication and feedback; what is communicated is information; and the useful application of information constitutes control. In a suitable sense, cybernetics may be called the science of interaction. I do indeed believe that society in the 21st century will be highly interactive, and that cybernetics will have a part to play in showing how these interactions can be used for the good of society. Yours faithfully,
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LESLIE DUNKLING,
32 Spear Road,
Thames Ditton, Surrey.

The Ford Sierras for 1987.



The new Sierra LX.

1.8 litres. 5 speed.
110 mph* Sunroof.
Six speaker, self search
radio/cassette. Tinted
glass. Rev counter.
Taut suspension.
Car illustrated fitted
with optional anti-lock
brakes and heated
backlight antenna.

The new Sierra Sapphire 2.0i Ghia.

4 speed auto.
114 mph* Electric
windows all round.
Power heated mirrors.
Motorised central



locking. Electronic
stereo. Car illustrated
fitted with optional
anti-lock brakes,
heated windscreen
and metallic paint.

*Ford computed figures.

The 2.8i Sierra Ghia 4x4 Estate.

124 mph* Self-levelling
rear suspension.
Loads of performance
with loads of space
(51.8 cu. ft). Optional
black paint. Other
Estates are available
with 1.6, 1.8, 2.0 and
2.0 EFI petrol engines
or 2.3 diesel.

A point to point favourite.

*Ford computed figures.
†Measured by the VDA method.



The winner moves on.

Britain's best selling
medium sized car is no
longer limited to Hatch-
back and Estate.

Now there's the brand
new Sierra Sapphire
saloon. But that's not all.

All Sierras have a new
design front.

Slimmer door pillars and
deeper windows create
a roomier feeling.

While redesigned seat
backs and new head
restraints give everyone
much better visibility.

Overall effect?

An even better Sierra
in every way.

The new Sierra Sapphire
shown here is obviously
the biggest news. But
there's even more besides.

All Sierra's have height
adjustable front seat belt
mounts for greater comfort.

Self search stereo radio,

2.0 with electronic
fuel injection. There's also
the rugged diesel. And the
powerful 2.8 on 4x4's.

A five speed gearbox
is standard in all but
the least expensive models.

With so much standard,
what options could we
offer you?

Here's three we think are
especially interesting.

First, there's anti-lock
brakes, the electronic
system made famous by
the Granada.

Big advantage? They help
you to maintain control
under emergency braking
by making the most of
the available grip. So if you
ever have to really stand
on the brakes, they could
help you steer safely out of
trouble. They're now
available on every model in
the Sierra range.

Second, an electrically
heated windscreen
(developed from aircraft

cassette with six speakers
— yes, even on the L.

From the LX up, tilting/
sliding sunroofs.

And high security locks
on all models — just as well
with all those features.

Engines? 1.6, 1.8, 2.0 or

technology). It achieves
rapid de-icing on frosty
mornings and can also help
in freezing fog. Clearly a
good idea. It's available on
all fuel injected models
and the 2.0 GL.

Third, especially for estate
cars, self-levelling rear
suspension. If you use your
estate to carry heavy loads,
it'll keep you on an even keel.

What more can we add?
Just an invitation for a
test drive.

The new Sierras are on
show at your Ford dealers.



Sierra. Now we are three.

Court of Appeal

All terms relevant in equal pay claim

Hayward v Cammell Laird Shipbuilders Ltd
Before Lord Justice Purchas, Lord Justice Nicholls and Sir Roderick Gifford
[Judgment March 5]

On an equal pay claim by a woman doing work of equal value to male comparators, the industrial tribunal, in considering whether any term of the woman's contract was less favourable to her than a term of a similar kind in the men's contracts, had to compare the terms and conditions of employment as a whole and not just their basic wage and overtime rates.

The Court of Appeal so held dismissing an appeal by the applicant, Miss Julie Hayward, from a decision of the Employment Appeal Tribunal (7th March 1986) [1986] ICR 8021. The applicant, employed as a cook by Cammell Laird Shipbuilders Ltd, had claimed equal pay with male shipyard workers under section 1(2)(c) of the Equal Pay Act 1970.

Section 1(2)(c) provides: "An equality clause is a provision which relates to terms (whether concerned with pay or not) of a contract under which a woman is employed... and has the effect that... where a woman is employed on work which... is, in terms of the demands made on her (for instance under such headings as effort skill and decision), if equal value to that of a man in the same employment... (i) if apart from the equality clause any term of the woman's contract is or becomes less favourable to the woman than a term of a similar kind in the contract under which that man is employed, that term of the woman's contract shall be treated as so modified as not to be less favourable..."

Mr David Pannick for the applicant; Mr Charles James for the employer.

LORD JUSTICE NICHOLLS, giving the reserved

Tribunal must explain its decision

Regina v Dairy Produce Quota Tribunal for England and Wales, Ex parte Davies

When setting a milk quota, limiting a farmer's permitted production under the Dairy Produce Quota Regulations (SI 1984 No 1047), the Dairy Produce Quota Tribunal for England and Wales had to give reasons for its decision and explain the figures relied on.

Mr Justice Schiemann so held in the Queen's Bench Division on February 26 granting an order of certiorari to the applicant farmer, Mr Michael Davies, quashing the second milk quota for his herd, set by the Dairy Produce Quota Tribunal for England and Wales.

judgment of the court, said that the appeal raised a point of construction of the equal pay legislation.

The industrial tribunal, having accepted an expert's report that the applicant's work was of equal value to the work of certain tradesmen employed at the shipyard, namely, a painter, joiner and thermal insulation engineer, directed that if the applicant's claim, in respect of her employer's contravention of any terms modified by virtue of the equality clause deemed to operate in relation to any variation between her contract of employment and the contracts of her male comparators, could not be settled between the parties, the applicant might restore the matter for further consideration by the industrial tribunal.

The parties were unable to agree on the implementation of that decision. The point of disagreement was whether, in considering if any term of the applicant's contract was less favourable to her than a term of a similar kind in the men's contracts, it was appropriate (a) to compare only their respective terms as to basic wage rates and overtime rates, or (b) to have regard to the terms and conditions of the contracts of employment as a whole of the applicant and the tradesmen.

The applicant contended for (a) and the employer contended for (b). The industrial tribunal, by a majority, found in favour of the employer on July 25, 1985 and refused to make an unequal pay declaration that the applicant's basic pay and overtime pay should be the same as that of her male comparators.

In upholding that decision the appeal tribunal concluded that section 1(2) was capable of bearing two rival meanings and that, accordingly, article 119 of the EEC Treaty had to be applied. Article 119 provided that "each member state shall ensure and subsequently

maintain the application of the principle that men and women should receive equal pay for equal work."

"For the purposes of this article, 'pay' means the ordinary basic or minimum wage or salary and any other consideration, whether in cash or in kind, which the worker receives, directly or indirectly, in respect of his employment from his employer."

Mr Pannick's primary and principle argument was that section 1(2) was unambiguous in focusing on the specific term of which complaint was made, namely, those relating to the applicant's basic rate of pay and her overtime rate.

She was entitled to have those rates of pay increased to match those of the men comparators. The complaint related to pay, the provisions which had to be compared were the terms concerning pay.

The term in the contract concerning pay was not less favourable to the woman's contract than a term of a similar kind in the man's contract. The comparison had to be made to decide whether the relevant term in the woman's contract was less favourable than the corresponding term in the man's contract.

The statutory favourability comparison might be capable of being carried out without any necessary adjustments only in the simplest of cases. If a woman were paid a basic weekly sum but with productivity bonuses added, and a man were paid a fixed wage with no bonuses, in the court's view it was plain that the comparison exercise called for under section 1(2)(c) would require the bonuses to be brought into account.

The woman could not have her basic wage brought up to the level of the man's wage, and ignore the bonuses she was receiving.

No public law in claim

Regina v Secretary of State for Home Affairs and Others, Ex parte Dawkins

Where an application for judicial review under Order 53 of the Rules of the Supreme Court had been dismissed on the grounds that it disclosed no reasonable claim in public law and was an abuse of procedure, then there could be no order of certiorari to the applicant, Robert Dawkins, against the proceedings continue as if they had been begun by writ.

Mr Justice McNeill so held in the Queen's Bench Division on February 16 in striking out proceedings brought by a prisoner, Robert Dawkins, against the Secretary of State for Home Affairs and the Governor and medical officer of Wandsworth Prison, alleging failure to provide prompt and adequate medical treatment.

The object of the Equal Pay Act was to prevent discrimination. The purpose of an equality clause was to achieve equality. But to leave productivity bonuses out of account would not be to achieve equality. It would have the effect of raising the woman's pay to a level above that of a man.

That could not have been the intention of Parliament, nor did the court consider that the language used in the section compelled such a construction.

"The Act required the 'term' of the woman's contract to be compared with a 'term' of a similar kind."

Terms in contracts of employment were of many kinds concerning the nature of the work, working conditions, hours of work, pay and so forth. Where the complaint related to pay, the provisions which had to be compared were the terms concerning pay.

The term in the contract concerning pay was not less favourable to the woman's contract than a term of a similar kind in the man's contract. The comparison had to be made to decide whether the relevant term in the woman's contract was less favourable than the corresponding term in the man's contract.

What of the woman's contract? It was not a fixed or variable cash bonus on top of her basic pay, but a benefit in kind, such as the use of a car, or free meals, or free transport, or free medical insurance.

"Pay" was not defined in the 1970 Act, but the court was unable to discern any reason why, if a cash bonus had to be brought into the comparison exercise, bonuses in kind should not.

In an era when many employees received part of their remuneration in the form of benefits, frequently of considerable value, to distinguish between payments in cash and payments in kind would be to introduce an artificial and unrealistic distinction.

Their Lordships' conclusion on the construction of "term" in section 1(2) was consistent with article 119 of the EEC Treaty. Indeed, their Lordships were fortified in that conclusion by the terms of the article.

Article 119 contained a wide definition of "pay" for the purposes of the principle that men and women should receive equal pay for equal work. The article did not expressly state that, in applying the principle, pay as a whole as defined should be looked at, rather than the individual ingredients one by one, in isolation from each other, but their Lordships had no doubt that that was what was meant. That was the only sensible interpretation of the article.

For those reasons the appeal would be dismissed.

Solicitors: Brian Thompson & Partners, Manchester; Davis, Campbell & Co, Liverpool.

Regina v Secretary of State for Social Services, Ex parte Camden London Borough Council

Same v Same, Ex parte Nelson
Before Lord Justice Slade, Lord Justice Parker and Lord Justice Mustill
[Judgment March 5]

Regulations limiting awards payable by way of supplementary benefit for people in board and lodgings by reference to areas and limiting the time for which in any case such benefits could be payable were not invalid, notwithstanding that a directory booklet referred to in the regulations, which specified the financial and time limits applicable to a large number of areas, had not itself been laid before Parliament.

The Court of Appeal so held in dismissing appeals by the applicants, Camden London Borough Council and Miss Evelyn Nelson, from a decision of Mr Justice Goff on February 26, 1986, that the regulations for supplementary benefit (Regulations 1985 No 1435) were valid.

Mr Richard Drabble and Miss Beverley Lang for the applicants; Mr Michael Bellof, QC, Mr John Laws and Miss Elizabeth Coleman for the secretary of state.

The regulations made reference to an already existing publication, the "Supplementary Benefit (Requirements) Regulations 1985" (SI 1985 No 1435) as amended by the Supplementary Benefit (Requirements) Regulations 1986 (SI 1986 No 1435).

The evidence showed that the regulations were laid before and approved by both Houses of Parliament, but that the regulations were made without the directory itself ever having been laid before Parliament.

In those circumstances the applicants contended that the

Sentencing absconder from bail

Regina v Bird
Before Lord Justice Lloyd, Mr Justice Peter Pain and Mr Justice Roush
[Judgment February 6]

Where a defendant absconded bail after having been committed for trial the fact that he subsequently led a life free from crime for a period of ten years was relevant as a mitigating factor when he ultimately came to be sentenced for the original offence.

The Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) so held in allowing an appeal by the defendant, Carl Victor Bird, against his sentence of five years imprisonment imposed by Judge Wild at Leicester Crown Court in respect of an offence of robbery committed on January 6, 1976 for which the defendant was committed for trial on February 23, 1976, and of 12 months imprisonment for failing to surrender to his bail, to run concurrently with the substantive offence.

Mr Robin Pearce Wheatley for the defendant.

LORD JUSTICE LLOYD said that after absconding with bail and failing to attend for trial in February 1976 the defendant

LORD JUSTICE SLADE, giving the judgment of the court, said that section 1(1) of the Supplementary Benefits Act 1976, as amended by the Health and Social Security Adjudications Act 1983, provided that a person over 16 whose resources are insufficient to meet his requirements, should be entitled to supplementary benefit.

The Act provided for the right to an amount of benefit to be determined in accordance with regulations. Section 3(1) specified that the power to make regulations was exercisable by statutory instrument. Section 3(3A) provided that such regulations shall not be made unless a draft of the regulations has been laid before Parliament and approved by resolution of each House.

In November 1985 the secretary of state made the Supplementary Benefit (Requirements) Regulations 1985 (SI 1985 No 1435) to which he appended his signature, and before exercising the power he duly placed before Parliament a draft of the regulations and the draft was duly approved by each House.

No statutory or other authority required the court to hold that the directory either formed part of the statutory instrument or was a document by which the secretary of state exercised the relevant power.

The draft of the regulations made it clear to Parliament that the details of the relevant maximum awards for which approval was sought were not to be found in the regulations themselves

but in the directory which was clearly identified. If Parliament had objected to the manner chosen to identify the maximum awards it could have withheld approval from the draft.

The applicants' alternative submission was that if the directory did not form part of the regulations it was not possible for an adjudication officer, who was set the task of determining a boarder's benefit, to do so in accordance with the regulations, so that the requirement in paragraph 3(1) of Schedule 1 to the 1976 Act that the weekly amount of a boarder's benefit should be "prescribed" meaning "specified in or determined in accordance with regulations" was not satisfied.

In the court's judgment, providing no unauthorized delegation of the secretary of state could perform the duty imposed by the combined effect of paragraph 3(1) and section 34 either by specifying, or by clearly identifying a formula or document by reference to which the relevant amount could be ascertained.

The weekly amount of a boarder's benefit was well capable of being "determined in accordance with regulations" since it fell to be determined by reference to the contents of a document clearly and properly identified in the regulations.

Solicitors: Mr F. Nickson, St Pancras; Mr Penny B. Wood; Solicitor, DHSS.

there was little authority. Counsel's research had brought to light the case of *R v Shingles* (July 12, 1982, unreported, CA).

In that case Lord Justice Dunn said that the judge had given insufficient weight to or credit for the fact that the defendant had during the four years after he had absconded lived a law-abiding life.

It was the duty of the court to sentence the defendant for this offence. It was the same offence as that charged in 1976, and had not changed in any way by the passage of time. The man however had changed.

Taking into account the defendant's lesser role in the robbery, and the fact that he would probably have pleaded guilty, the court's view was that the correct sentence would have been four years. That should be reduced to two years.

To that sentence should be added a sentence of 12 months in respect of the offence of failing to surrender to bail, which in principle should always be regarded as to be imposed consecutively.

Solicitors: Greene D'sa, Leicester.

He decided that five years' imprisonment would have been appropriate at that time and that the defendant's conduct did not merit the award of a lesser sentence. The only concession the judge made was to make the two sentences concurrent.

Counsel for the defendant argued that the sentence in respect of the robbery could not have taken into account the fact that his part in the robbery was minor relative to that of his co-defendants, each of whom received five years' imprisonment, and the fact that the defendant was not doing his best to assist his trial.

The question of principle raised fell in an area in which

regulations were wholly invalid. They first submitted that the directory itself formed part of the regulations and that section 3(3A) prohibited the secretary of state from making them because at the time he made them the directory had neither been laid before nor approved by either House.

A view of the provisions of section 3(3A) of the 1976 Act, read in conjunction with section 1(1) of the Statutory Instruments Act 1946, the court was prepared for the purposes of the appeals to accept that the secretary of state was obliged to place before Parliament a draft of the entire document by which he proposed to exercise his power to make regulations.

That was what he did. The document by which he exercised the power was the 14 pages headed "Statutory Instruments 1985 No 1435" to which he appended his signature, and before exercising the power he duly placed before Parliament a draft of that document and the draft was duly approved by each House.

No statutory or other authority required the court to hold that the directory either formed part of the statutory instrument or was a document by which the secretary of state exercised the relevant power.

The draft of the regulations made it clear to Parliament that the details of the relevant maximum awards for which approval was sought were not to be found in the regulations themselves

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Solicitors: Mr F. Nickson, St Pancras; Mr Penny B. Wood; Solicitor, DHSS.

There was no jurisdiction, without the consent of the parties, when they were not currently in dispute to make a declaratory judgment about an issue which might arise in the future concerning future events which could not be foreseen with any confidence.

Mr Justice Mervyn Davies so held in the Chancery Division on February 24 when granting the defendant an order to strike out an originating summons brought by the plaintiffs seeking declarations in respect of a lease dated September 6, 1968 between the defendant lessor and the plaintiff tenants.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the general observations of Lord Diplock in *Gouriet v Union of Post Office Workers* (1978) AC 435 did not enable the court to disregard the guidance afforded by *In re Clay* ([1919] 1 Ch 66) which was recently applied by the Court of Appeal in *Midland Bank plc v Laker Airways Ltd* ([1986] QB 689).

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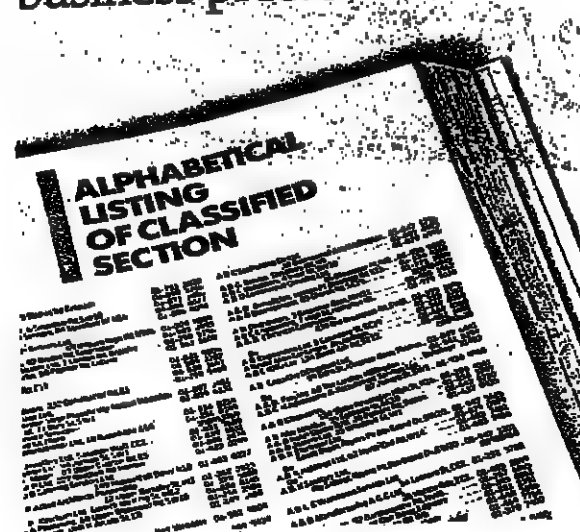
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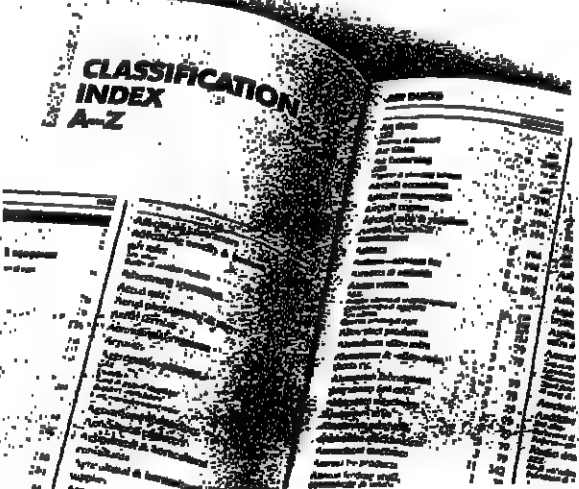


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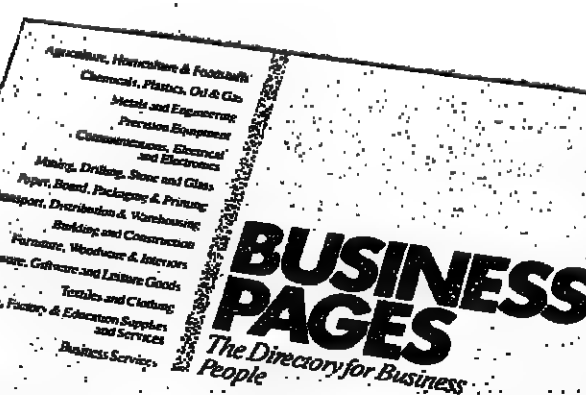
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COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

March 5: Mrs John Rose had the honour of being received by The Queen when Her Majesty invested her with the insignia of a Member of the Royal Victorian Order.

The Queen, Patron, accompanied by The Duke of Edinburgh, this afternoon opened the new extension to the Headquarters of the Royal Jubilee Trusts at 8 Bedford Row, on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of The Queen's Silver Jubilee Trust.

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness were received upon arrival by the Mayor of Camden (Councillor Mary Cane), the Chairman of the Royal Jubilee Trusts (the Lord Remnant) and the Director (Mr Harold Haywood).

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh, toured the new building, meeting representatives from organizations connected with The Queen's Silver Jubilee Trust, and afterwards Trustees, Council Members and staff of the Royal Jubilee Trusts. During the tour Her Majesty unveiled a commemorative plaque.

The Marchioness of Abergavenny, Mr Robert Fellowes and Lieutenant-Colonel Blair Stewart-Wilson were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Senior Trustee, this morning attended a Trustees meeting at the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich.

The Prince Edward arrived at Gatwick Airport, London, this morning from Barbados.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, President of the Riding for the Disabled Association, this morning attended a Council Meeting of the Association, followed by luncheon, at Saddlers' Hall, London, EC2.

Her Royal Highness was received by the Master of the Worshipful Company of Saddlers (Mr P G Glossop) and the Chairman of the Association (Mrs P E Langford).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Colonel-in-Chief, 14th/20th King's Hussars, this afternoon at Buckingham Palace received Colonel John Smales upon relinquishing his

appointment as Commanding Officer of the Regiment.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips this evening attended a dinner given by the Royal Cruising Club (Commodore Mr W Batten) at the Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W1.

Mrs Timothy Holderness Roddam was in attendance.

By command of The Queen, the Viscount Long (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London this evening upon the arrival of The President of the Republic of Nauru and welcomed His Excellency on behalf of Her Majesty.

CLARENCE HOUSE

March 5: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was present at the King's Troop, Royal Horse Artillery, at St John's Wood Barracks, and subsequently honoured the commanding Officer (Major L C Tar) with her presence at luncheon.

Miss Jane Walker-Okeover and Captain Niall Hall were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE

March 5: The Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief, Welsh Guards, this morning at Kensington Palace received Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Darnley.

The Prince of Wales, Trustee, the National Gallery, this afternoon attended a Meeting of the Board of Trustees at the National Gallery.

The Princess of Wales, Patron, British Lung Foundation, this morning visited Kentish Town Health Centre, Bartholomew Road, NW5 to meet doctors and patients connected with National No Smoking Day.

Viscountess Camperdown and Lieutenant-Commander Richard Aylard, RN were in attendance.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Sir Geoffrey Todd will be held in the Chapel of King Edward VII Hospital, Midhurst, at 12.15 today.

A memorial service for Sir Harry Platt will be held in Manchester Cathedral at 2.30 today.

A memorial service for Mr Dennis Poore will be held at St Lawrence Jewry next Guildhall City of London, on Wednesday, March 11 at 11.45 am.

Anniversaries

BIRTHS: Michelangelo, Capres, Italy, 1475; Elizabeth Barrett Browning, 1806; George du Maurier, caricaturist and novelist, 1834.

DEATHS: Francis Beaumont, dramatist, London, 1616; Davy Crockett, frontiersman, killed in Battle of Alamo, Texas, 1836; Louise May Alcott, author of *Little Women*, Boston, Massachusetts, 1888; Gottlieb Daimler, mechanical engineer, pioneer of internal-combustion engine, Cannstatt, Germany, 1900; John Redmond, Irish nationalist, London, 1918; John Philip Sousa, bandmaster and composer, Reading, Pennsylvania, 1932; Zoltan Kodaly, composer, Budapest, 1967; Pearl Buck, novelist, Nobel laureate 1938, Danby, Vermont, 1971.

Luncheons

HM Government
Mr Tim Eggar, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host at a luncheon held yesterday at the Royal Commonwealth Society for businessmen interested in EXPO '88.

Butchers' Company
Mr Norman C. Poulney, Master of the Butchers' Company, presided at a luncheon held yesterday at Butchers' Hall, Mr Robin Pooley, Renter Assistant, and Mr Peter Jay also spoke.

City and Guilds of London Institute
Mr H.M. Neal, Chairman of Council, and Honorary Officers of the City and Guilds of London Institute were hosts yesterday at a luncheon held at Clothworkers' Hall.

Service dinner
Oxford University OTC
General Sir David Mostyn was the principal guest at the annual dinner of the Oxford University Officers' Training Corps held yesterday at Rhodes House, Oxford.

General Sir Frank Kitson, Honorary Colonel, and Lieutenant-Colonel J.M. Craster, Grenadier Guards, were the guests.

Dinners
Royal Cruising Club
Princess Anne was the guest of honour at the annual dinner of the Royal Cruising Club held last night at the Naval and Military Club and was received by Mr W.H. Batten, Commodore, The Hon William Waldegrave, Minister for the Environment, and Mrs Waldegrave and Mr Robin Duchesne, Secretary General of the Royal Yachting Association, and Mrs Duchesne were the other guests.

Mr W.D. Pattinson, Secretary-General of the General Synod of the Church of England, presided at a dinner held last night at the East India Club in honour of Sir Reginald Pullen, prior to his retirement as Receiver-General and Chapter Clerk of Westminster Abbey. The guests included:

The Rev J.O. Barlow, Dr P.M. Carey, Dr P.O. Fullerton, Mr A.M. Haines, Captain P.W. Barry, Mr J. Haines, Captain M. Van den Berg, Mr L. O. Wadman.

Lord Mayor of Westminster
The Lord Mayor of Westminster and Mr Terence Mallinson gave a dinner at City Hall last night in honour of Colonel and Mrs A.E. Nield.

The other guests included: Colonel and Mrs J.A. Anderson, Mr Harold Gould, Mr and Mrs C. Harman and Major-General and Mrs M.J. Nield.

Butterflies Cricket Club
Mr G.H.G. Doggart, Captain of the Butterflies Cricket Club, presided at a dinner yesterday at Lord's Cricket Ground to celebrate its 125th anniversary. Sir Oliver Popplewell and Mr M.C. Cowdrey, President of the MCC, also spoke.

Apothecaries' Society of London
Mr W.F.W. Southwood, Master of the Apothecaries' Society of London, assisted by Dr J.F. Fisher, Senior Warden, and Colonel F.G. Nield, Junior Warden, presided at a dinner held last night at Apothecaries' Hall, Mr Antony Newton, MP, also spoke. Among those present were:

Sir Bryan Thwaites, Mr John Groun, Sir Arnold Hall, Professor Sir Malcolm Macdonald, Professor John Groun, Judge Bert, QC, Professor David, Judge, Judge, Professor and Professor W.W. Holland.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J.S. Blackett and the Hon G.C.C. Wain
The engagement is announced between Simon, elder son of Mr and Mrs Pat Blackett, of Whitton, Middlesex, Northumberland, and Greta Charlotte, only daughter of Lord and Lady St. Oswald, of Nostell Priory, Wakefield, West Yorkshire.

Mr S. Braum and Miss D.L. Sinclair
The engagement is announced between Sidney, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Jacob Braum, of Stockholm, Sweden, and Debra Louise, eldest daughter of Dr and Mrs Michael Sinclair, of London.

Mr P.V. Brett and Miss J. Biddle
The engagement is announced between Paul, only son of Mr and Mrs Victor Brett, of Sevenoaks, Kent, and Joanna, eldest daughter of Dr and Mrs F.A.F. Biddle, of Ipswich, Suffolk.

Mr N.S. Cordery and Miss G.D. Spence
The engagement is announced between Neil, youngest son of the late Wing-Commander L.J.S. Cordery and of Mrs P. Cordery, of Appin House, Braybrooke, Northamptonshire, and Laura, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs R.W.R. Spence, of Greenacres, Leverstock Green, Hertfordshire.

Mr R.C. Denton and Miss S.M. Little
The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mr and Mrs S.J. Denton, of La Celle St Cloud, Paris, and Susanna, daughter of Mr and Mrs D.A.S. Little, of Telford Magna, Wiltshire.

Mr A.J.H. Dunn and Miss A.A. Clark
The engagement is announced between Hugh, youngest son of Mr and Mrs A. Duval, of Kettlethulme, Cheshire, and Nancy Wilson, daughter of Mrs D.F. Calder, of Parkhill, Dairies, Fife, and the late Mr R.W. Davidson.

Mr J.M. Flack and Miss K.M. Keenan
The engagement is announced between Jonathan, second son of the Rev Peter and Mrs Flack, of Boston, Lincolnshire, and Katrina, second daughter of the late Mr T. Keenan and Mrs R.M. Keenan, of Carlisle, Lancashire.

Mr R.M. Cavill and Miss C.R. Ewing Gay
The engagement is announced between Robert, younger son of Mr and Mrs Anthony Cavill, of East Green Farm, Kelso, Roxburghshire, and Claire, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Anthony Ewing Gay, of White Lodge, Twyford, Hampshire.

Mr R.J. Harpur and Miss M.J. Doe
The engagement is announced between Robert, second son of Mr and Mrs J.R. Harpur, of Chesham, and Marian, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs A.E. Doe of Hatfield, Bedfordshire.

Mr J.P.M. Hewson and Miss M. Sellar
The engagement is announced between Jonathan Peter Montagu, elder son of Mr and Mrs Richard M. Hewson, of Montreal, Canada, and Margot Louise, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael D.M. Sellar, of Kinloch, Little River, New Zealand.

Mr P.H. Gitzins and Miss L.M. McCabe
The engagement is announced between Paul, only son of Mr K. Gitzins and step-son of Mr E.R. Riggs, of Hill Head, Hampshire, and Laura, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs P.C. McCabe, of Winchester.

Mr C.M. Lancaster and Miss L.E.J. Stace
The engagement is announced between Christopher Mark, younger son of Mrs R.C. Lancaster and the late Mr R.C. Lancaster, of Llandaff, Cardiff, and Isabel Caroline Joyce, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs R.H.W. Stace, of Godalming, Surrey.

Mr J.D. Lancaster and Miss J.L. Benson
The engagement is announced between James, elder son of the late Mr R.C. Lancaster, and of Mrs R.C. Lancaster, of Llandaff, Cardiff, and Linda, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs J.L. Benson, of Kent, and Mr T.R. Benson, of Mereworth, Kent.

Dr T.H.M. MacKenzie and Dr A.E. Craig
The engagement is announced between Tom, eldest son of Dr and Mrs K.S. MacKenzie, of Oldham, Greater Manchester, and Alison, daughter of Mr and Mrs A.W. Craig, of Scarborough, North Yorkshire.

Mr S.H. Marks and Miss J.H. Shaw
The engagement is announced between Stephen Harold, only son of Mr and Mrs Martin Marks, of Highgate, London, and Justine Helen, eldest daughter of Mr T. Shaw, of Highgate, London, and Mrs Evelyn Shaw, of New York.

Mr A.R. Rogers and Miss S.R. Shapson
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, elder son of Mr and Mrs R.A. Rogers, of

Southampton, and Claire, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs R.D. Simpson, of Great Horwood, Buckinghamshire.

Mr I.M. Sneller and Miss H.J. Stringfellow
The engagement is announced between Ian, son of Mr and Mrs Andrew Sneller, of Hampton, Middlesex, and Hilary, daughter of Mr and Mrs G.C. Stringfellow, of Egham, Surrey.

Mr J.H. Tenko and Miss N.R. Peters
The engagement is announced between Jerold, son of Mr and Mrs Charles Tenko, of Westport, Connecticut, United States, and Nicola, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Malcolm Peters, of Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.

Mr S.M. Tribe and Miss S.A. Sharp
The engagement is announced between Steven, only son of Mr and Mrs C.N.S. Tribe, of Duffield, Derbyshire, and Sally-Anne, younger daughter of Mrs E. Pinnington, of Beeston, Nottingham.

Mr D.J.K. Turnbull and Miss C.A. Watkins
The engagement is announced between David James Ken, elder son of Mrs A.J. Platt, of Harpenden, Hertfordshire, and the late Mr T.K. Turnbull, and Carol Ann, younger daughter of Major-General and Mrs G.H. Watkins, of Middleton-on-Sea, West Sussex and Hong Kong.

Dr J.E.A. Whiteway and Miss E.A. Nunn
The engagement is announced between James, son of Mr and Mrs E.J. Whiteway, of Cobham, Surrey, and Elspeth, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs S.C.A. Nunn, of Leigh-on-Sea, Essex.

Mr D.D.S. Williams and Miss E.B. Gresson
The engagement is announced between David James Ken, elder son of Mr and Mrs E.B. Williams, of Horsham, Sussex, and of Mrs Van Der Castelle, of Eastington, Yorkshire, and Elizabeth, third daughter of Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs J.D. Gresson, of Kirby Lonsdale, Cumbria.

Mr C.J. Whistansley and Miss C.H.A. Hobart
The engagement is announced between Charles, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J.T. Whistansley, of Damerham, Hampshire, and Columbie, daughter of the late Major-General and Mrs P.R.C. Hobart, of Chester Square, London.

Marriage
Mr R.M. Cohen and Miss S.R. Haral
The marriage took place quietly yesterday in London between Mr Ronald Cohen and Miss Sharon Haral.

Antipodean scene sets new sale room record
By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Three collectors from New Zealand and one from Australia were represented at Henry Duke and Son's of Dorchester when they bought John Gully watercolour depicting a New Zealand landscape under the hammer yesterday.

The winning bid was made over the telephone from New Zealand at £11,550 (the published estimate £5,000-£8,000) and set a new auction price record for a Gully watercolour.

The view of Mount Cook and Mount Tasman with Lake Matheson in the foreground is dated 1872. The New Zealand Herald of 1926 described Gully as "the greatest landscape painter of this country, as was Turner of Europe". It was presumably brought back to Dorset by a successful New Zealand sheep farmer who built Birkhead off Cape Town, which sold at £3,080. If it were not for the fame of the work it might have made £250-£300.

The sale also included the 1853 South Africa medal awarded to the senior surviving officer from the wreck of the *Birkenhead* off Cape Town, which sold at £3,080. If it were not for the fame of the work it might have made £250-£300.

Charterhouse
The following have been elected as school scholars:

16-: Kathleen C. Potter, Convent of the Sacred Heart, St Albans; 15-: J. O'H. Small, The Master Song School, Cambridge; 14-: J. O'H. Small, The Master Song School, Cambridge; 13-: J. O'H. Small, The Master Song School, Cambridge; 12-: J. O'H. Small, The Master Song School, Cambridge; 11-: J. O'H. Small, The Master Song School, Cambridge; 10-: J. O'H. Small, The Master Song School, Cambridge; 9-: J. O'H. Small, The Master Song School, Cambridge; 8-: J. O'H. Small, The Master Song School, Cambridge; 7-: J. O'H. Small, The Master Song School, Cambridge; 6-: J. O'H. Small, The Master Song School, Cambridge; 5-: J. O'H. Small, The Master Song School, Cambridge; 4-: J. O'H. Small, The Master Song School, Cambridge; 3-: J. O'H. Small, The Master Song School, Cambridge; 2-: J. O'H. Small, The Master Song School, Cambridge; 1-: J. O'H. Small, The Master Song School, Cambridge.

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OBITUARY

MR TOM STEPHENSON Pioneer of the Pennine Way

Mr Tom Stephenson, the man to whom all ramblers are indebted for the creation of the Pennine Way, died on March 1 at the age of 94. He campaigned indefatigably for the pleasures of walking - the "right to roam". He was the author of many achievements which opened the countryside to ramblers, and the eyes of the British people to a priceless heritage of upland fastnesses.

But the Pennine Way, winding its 150-mile course from Edale in the Peak District to Kirk Yetholm in the Cheviots, is his monument.

In his period as the first secretary of the Ramblers' Association he made it one of the most effective pressure groups in the country.

Stephenson was born in Lancashire and went at 13 as a labourer in a textile works. It was the sight of distant fells, snow-topped in winter, glimpsed from the factory windows, that impelled him to his first hill walks.

Pendle Hill near by was his first objective. From there he saw the Bowland Fells, and was soon crossing into Yorkshire where he walked on Pen-y-Ghent and its neighbours.

These rambles were frequently contested by hostile gamekeepers. And it was this, as much as his experience as a child-labourer, that impelled him towards socialism. He could not see that the wildernesses through which he walked, could rightly be the property of individuals. With John Stuart Mill he came to feel "who man made the land, it is the original inheritance of the whole species".

An older generation of self-educated working men increased his knowledge of upland fauna and flora. He attended evening classes, and got a scholarship to the Royal College of Science. But the year was 1915. World war had broken out. Convinced it was a capitalist conflict, he refused to serve, and spent it in jail as a conscientious objector.

Afterwards, with the Royal College cancelling his scholarship, he took up his old trade in London. He was Labour Party agent for Dartford, and saw a good deal of backstage life at Westminster. This made him sceptical about parliamentary life, but taught him a good deal about lobbying that was useful later.

In the 1930s he branched out into journalism, and Ernest Bevin made him open air correspondent of the *Daily Herald*. In 1935 the article "Wanted, a Long Green Trail" fired the first salvo in a campaign which ended in the creation of the Pennine Way, 30 years later.

But the crusade for long distance footpaths was only part of a broader campaign for greater access to the countryside.

Under the postwar Labour government Stephenson was press officer to the Ministry of Town and Country Planning, and was able in his briefings of the minister, Lewis Silkin, to lobby for the Ramblers' Association, of which he became secretary in 1948. In this way he played a part in the passage of the National Parks Act of 1949.

He was also one of the first members of the National Parks Commission, but his frequent clashes with ministry and some local authority officials, who were lukewarm about the commission's brief, ensured that he did not last long.

But these battles did not blunt his resolve, and this bore fruit in the opening of the Pennine Way on April 24, 1965.

Stephenson continued to walk, well into his eighties, keeping a sharp lookout for intruding obstacles such as barbed wire, and "Keep Out" signs, gritty and obstreperous towards authority, to the end.

Bertrand de Jouvenel, political philosopher, economist, novelist and prolific journalist, died recently at the age of 83.

Jouvenel had an immense vogue in England in the fifties and sixties. This largely arose from two books, *On Power* (1946) and *Sovereignty* (1957).

He was, in the classical meaning of the term a liberal-conservative, strongly critical of collectivism, but also opposed to the kind of libertarian philosophy which thinks of politics as a perpetual conflict between the freedom of the individual and the authority of the state.

His views had a profound influence on academics in the West, though comparatively little effect on practical political discussion. Nevertheless they constitute a solid and enduring contribution to political philosophy and many will feel that, had they been translated into the vulgar of political controversy, they would have done much practical good.

The son of Baron Henri de Jouvenel, a prominent French deputy and newspaper editor, Bertrand de Jouvenel was born in 1903, and grew up in a notably "political" atmosphere.

He studied at the Lycée Hoche in Versailles and then read law and natural science at the University of Paris. His mother had a salon in Paris where he met some of the finest writers and artists of the time and the most discontented politicians of the post-war generation.

His parents divorced and he became the lover of his father's second wife, the novelist Colette. There is little doubt that he was the model of the central character of perhaps her finest work, *Chéri*.

At the age of 23 he stood for Parliament as a Radical-Socialist candidate, against a conservative, and was defeated. About six years later he left

to serve, and spent it in jail as a conscientious objector.

Afterwards, with the Royal College cancelling his scholarship, he took up his old trade in London. He was Labour Party agent for Dartford, and saw a good deal of backstage life at Westminster. This made him sceptical about parliamentary life, but taught him a good deal about lobbying that was useful later.

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THE ARTS

Keeping it under wraps

I must confess that I have had my doubts about "the Bulgarian Wrapper" (he is not a monster who mummifies his victims to death, nor a new East European protection against Aids, but a grandiose eccentric New York-based artist called Christo). I have always suspected that his jolly wheezes, such as wrapping up bridges and miles of coastline, gave art a bad name, even if they did give this artist such a good one.

However, after seeing last night's *Rising Fence* (Channel 4), I am a convert. I would let him wrap my house.

TELEVISION

would even let him wrap my mother. Admittedly the film, made in 1977 by the pioneering American documentarists David and Albert Maysles, did not exactly show him wrapping anything. All he was doing was erecting an 18 ft white nylon fence across 24 miles of Californian grazing land. But the manic perseverance he showed in setting up the project, the delight shown by the hard-bitten, sceptical farmers when the fence was built, and most surprising of all, the undeniable beauty of the absurd thing when it was finished, quite won me over. There it stretched, glinting in the sun, snaking round the contours of the land, a great wall of America, all drip-drip man-made fibre, a new frontier if there ever was one.

Of course, there were a few problems in setting the thing up, not least in convincing local opinion and bureaucracy. Mrs Christo was a great help, doing much of the talking. It seems that she is more of a Bulgarian rapper. At least, I take it that it was Bulgarian as well as English that she was speaking - not that I take easily to Bulgarian. "Why did you cry?" Christo asked in subtitles. "Because I cried," she replied, neatly wrapping up the conversation.

On BBC2 40 Minutes gave us an intriguing look at the work of Hull firemen, which let smoke get in the camera's eye as well as theirs and showed that the shocked old as well as the shockers of the new benefit from wrapping up.

Andrew Hislop

Obsessive thrills on the green baize

CINEMA

The Color of Money (15)
Leicester Square Theatre

Duet for One (15)
Cannon Shaftesbury Avenue

Whoops Apocalypse (15)
Cannon Panton Street

A quarter of a century ago, in Robert Rossen's steely melodrama *The Hustler* (which can be seen in a revival at the ICA), Paul Newman created the figure of Fast Eddie Felson, a brash, obsessive young pool player and shark. Under the influence of his megalomaniac mentor and manager (George C. Scott) Eddie sacrificed his soul and the one person who loved him for the sake of his ambition to win. At the end of *The Hustler* the Scott character warns Eddie that he will kill him if he ever shoots pool again.

In *The Color of Money* Martin Scorsese takes up the story 25 years later. Eddie, still played by Paul Newman, has evidently heeded the warning and stayed away from the tables. Instead he is now hustling low-class liquor with high-class labels. In a midwest pool hall he spots a show-off young player called Vincent (Tom Cruise) and offers to finance and manage his cross-country tour to take part in a contest in Atlantic City. His own relationships of a quarter of a century earlier are echoed as he teaches the younger man the tricks of the trade, the games of bluff and the qualities of "character" required in a good con-man.

Both films were inspired by Walter Tevis's similarly titled novels, which were themselves separated by an equivalent time-interval. While *The Hustler* is a fairly faithful adaptation, however, Richard Price's script for *The Color of Money* takes comparatively little from the book; the figure of Vincent is entirely invented for the film.

The Guildhall School of Music and Drama has done everyone a favour. Not only is Martin's *Julietta*, with its panoply of minor characters and its testing orchestral score, the perfect piece for young aspiring professionals: this dream-play deserves more than the one showing it has so far had in England (New Opera Company, 1978), and Anthony Beech's production for the Guildhall should convince anyone of the fact.

An episodic fable, based on the French surrealist Georges Neveux's play *The Key of Dreams*, it has nothing like the broad sweep and dramatic coherence of Martin's *The Greek Passion*. But it has the same profound humanity to charge its musical energy. A

OPERA

Julietta
Guildhall School

fragile narrative is built around the hero's exploration of search, dream and reality: the motivation behind memory and recollection is the thread which holds the three acts together.

Lez Brotherton's set, with its doors, mirrors and all-encompassing nebulousity, serves with economic variation, for the Village of Lost Memory, the Forest of Fairies and the Central Office of Dreams. Martin's score, stage-manages the audience's own vicarious journey from the

rapid, nervously fragmented ostinato of anxiety in the first act to the Janáček-like psychological world of the third. Howard Williams, conducting, had the full measure of it.

An enthusiastic orchestra gave the singers plenty to tussle with. Among those who accepted the challenge head-on were Michael Forrest (Michel), a little stuff physically but a voice whose strength, range and character are worth looking out for. Sarah Fring as Julietta of warm bloom, well on her way to Glyndebourne; and Graham Stone, whose Man in Helmet made quite a mark.

There is a final performance with this cast tonight.

Hilary Finch

Bigotry bilious in its brilliance

THEATRE

Decadence
Wyndham's

Although they have precious little else in common, Joe Orton and Steven Berkoff have provoked resistance for the same reason. Orton, on paper, and Berkoff, in the flesh, come at you like thugs on a dark night and then get down to work with a glittering armoury of civilized skills. With equipment like that, you feel, ought to belong to the century. But it is their tactic to demolish the enemy with his own weapons.

First seen at fringe addresses six years ago, *Decadence* is Berkoff's personal declaration of war on the English class system: a sequence of status myths and gross stereotypes, assembled in a spirit of fascinated loathing, and hurled into the house like a petrol bomb. It is a nice

experience as a play-reading.

That was one reason why Wednesday's British premiere performance of *Der Jahreslauf*, a scene from the Tuesday evening of *Licht*, was disappointing: another was that the piccolo, soprano saxophones, electronic keyboards, harpsichord, guitar and percussion of the ensemble were too loudly amplified. And perhaps a third, more substantial reason, is that the version for European instruments sounds like a poor transcription. The piece was written for the Imperial Gagaku Ensemble, and shows how extraordinarily Japanese Stockhausen was in his sense of time as static and repeating, in his formality and in his lamentable sense of humour.

Der Jahreslauf is gagaku with dense growling harmonies and Stockhausen tunes. It did not, even in a well prepared performance under Richard Bernas, make for a

manipulation and winding up at the ritziest of all restaurants, where the man eats himself into a state of explosive hydrocarbonation. Interact with their scenes are the low-life meetings of the gangster Les and the girl with whom he plots an ever-more-extravagant and never-to-be-committed murder. The two groups, high and low, are treated with the same lacerating derision: the rich for their greed and unearned privileges, the poor for their stupidity in letting them get away with it.

There is no point in making any rational objections to this exercise in bilious prejudice, as the impact of Berkoff's work is visceral and visceral and the pleasures of hatred, are the essence of the show. It works marvellously because

Berkoff is matchlessly equipped to transform the gut-reactions of the outsider into material of high art.

Nobody could caricature him: face endlessly returning into masks of carnality, lust and arrogance; body corkscrewing and somersaulting over the couch (the only prop), and working with immense speed and vigilance. Among mimes, he is the only one I know who has developed a voice and a writing style that match his plastic resources.

Linda Marlowe, his long-time partner, does not compete in this department, but, whether as a bored doll, randy housewife or brutal virgin who has gone through her bragging mate, she too is a treat.

Irving Wardle

CONCERTS

Music Projects/ Bernas
New Hall, City University

Unless one is in the business of staging full-length opera, it is hard to know quite what to do with Stockhausen's *Licht* project. His own view is that the bits and pieces can be performed separately in concert form, but perhaps that is a matter of domestic economy rather than a real opinion of artistic possibility. This music needs the stage in order to establish both its time-scale and its mode of ritual presentation: one can imagine the ceremony quite happily with a concert performance, with its own visual presence, inevitably becomes as partial an

very exciting three-quarters of an hour.

The rest of the concert was occupied by three works for *shakuhachi* (Japanese recorder) and tape by English composers. Mike Vaughan's *It moves*... it moves not offered aggressive contrast between the flute instrument and nasty metallic noises, while Ian Dearden's short, witty *Shuffle* and Andrew Lewis's *Principles of Flight* both found more common ground. I wonder, though, if they all needed the *shakuhachi* to be amplified in such a small hall: Yoshikazu Iwanoto, the performer, was in the position of a water-colourist whose artistry we had to appreciate on a television set with the colour turned right up.

Paul Griffiths

RLPO/Groves
Philharmonic Hall, Liverpool/Radio 3

Alexander Goehr is having an interesting year. His Symphony with Chaconne, premiered in January, seemed to channel his always profound musical ideas into a new expressivity and drama: a surprising and pleasurable breakthrough after some arid efforts in recent years. Now the Cambridge music professor has been chosen to give the next Reith Lectures; they will certainly be livelier than some.

How far Goehr has refined his orchestral style in the last two decades could be judged on Wednesday night, when the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic played his weighty 1970 score, *Symphony in One Movement*. This was only its third perfor-

mance in 17 years, and it was not hard to hear why. The work is a protracted cry of anger - clear in spirit, savage in texture and sour in harmony.

There are odd, beguiling sounds: unusual amalgams of woodwind and tuned percussion, for instance, or places where space is cleared for solo instruments to offer eloquent recitations. But in general neither the jagged climaxes, where asymmetrical ostinatos hammer away across long-held chords, nor the brooding episodes in between, hold the ear entranced. However, the Symphony does undoubtedly have (to borrow a racing-phrase) plenty of form. One can sense, if not consciously "hear", a rich web of development throughout, and this contributes to its craggy strength.

Some uncertain brass pitching apart, the RLPO gave a confident performance under the direction of their erstwhile supreme Sir Charles Groves.

Richard Morrison



Resonances of old as Eddie (Paul Newman, right) watches Vincent (Tom Cruise) in *The Color of Money*

As a film, however, adapted by Kempinski with Jeremy Lipp and the director Andre Konchalovsky, it becomes a fairly mawkish piece of medical voyeurism. We are called upon to witness the heroine's physical decay, starting with the nightmare moments when her fingers lose control on her squawking violin. When her wayward husband (Alan Bates) drifts away, she defiantly takes up with a junk dealer (Liam Neeson), and takes out her bitterness on her devoted maid (Macha Meril) and an admittedly irritating psychoanalyst (Max von Sydow). In a coda even more improbable than the rest, the other characters assemble for her birthday while, apparently reconciled, she communes with an oak tree.

It is typical of the sugary unreality of the film that in this final scene, when she gazes into the

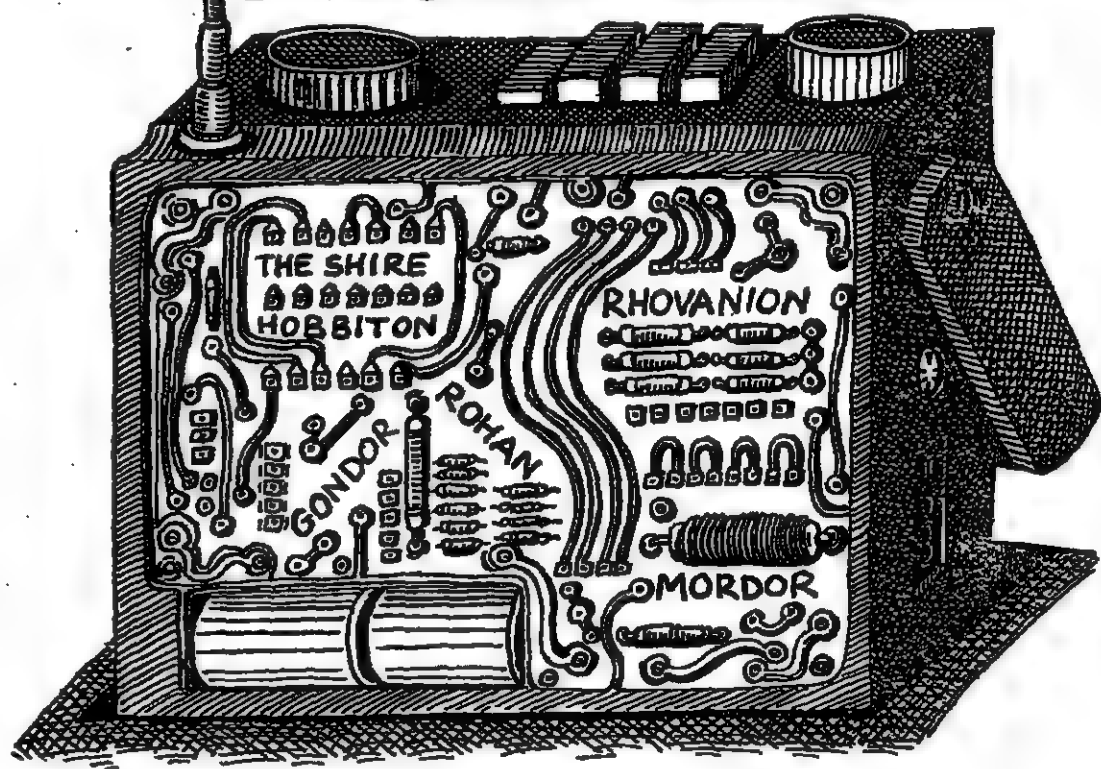
house to see the others hale, happy and dancing, a warm, gay light shines out of the window - even though it is full day outside.

Whoops Apocalypse is adapted by Andrew Marshall and David

Renwick from their own television comedy series, and directed by Tom Bussman, whose background in commercials shows in his liking for one-point gags. The first reel or so - involving the death of an American President who used to be a circus clown, and a Falklands-style war waged by a British Prime Minister (Peter Cook) who believes in pixies - are often very funny. Then the invention suddenly runs out, and the rest is grimly unfunny. Even when there is vague promise of a comic idea it gets nowhere, and Rik Mayall is left desperately screaming four-letter words for want of funny lines. Ian Richardson and Tristram Jellinek have the best scenes, as a rear-admiral and his chauffeur-companion, parodying the domestic romances of old British war films.

David Robinson

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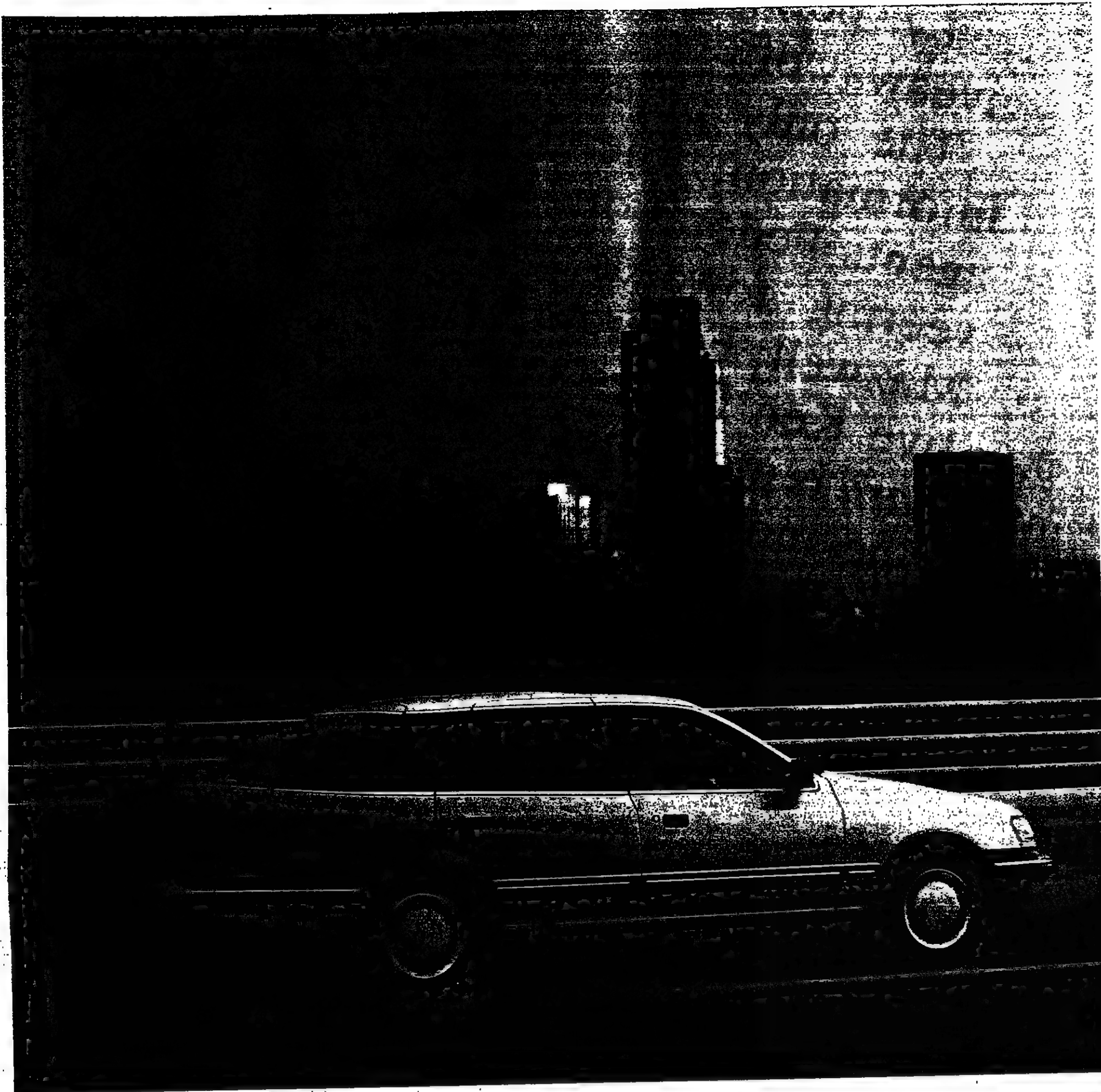
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The new Granada
2.9 and 2.4.



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 information, the Retail News-

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 veering towards bad news for
 Maxwell. Federation chief execu-

tive Ken Peters said: "The Stan-

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campaign
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THE LONDON EVENING

STANDARD



THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Talking to the Bank

Larry Adler, the latest Australian financier to invest in Britain — by way of a 14.02 per cent stake in Hill Samuel, the merchant bank — was, I hear, called before the Bank of England yesterday morning. Sources inside the Bank tell me that the meeting was called to discuss the amendments to the Banking Bill — prompted by Adler's stake-building through his FAI Insurance vehicle — which make it difficult for foreigners to own more than 15 per cent of any British bank. Hungarian-born Adler, aged 55, went straight from the Bank into a Press briefing at the Savoy. Somewhat hurt, I gather, that Christopher Castleman, chief executive of Hill Samuel, has expressed a desire not to meet him during his week long stay in London, Adler let it be known that he had no intention, "yet", of bidding for Hill Samuel, that he was "probably" going to be a long term shareholder, and that he was currently considering a couple of other investments in Britain, in the financial services arena.



"Hammers Construction, still Hotspur Property Development, one..."

Good news

The City office of Good Relations, the publicity quoted PR firm which has had more than its share of bad luck in recent years, is on the move. In May, it will be moving from Queen Street, just round the corner from Sweetings, to Red Lion Court, off Fleet Street. When a move to the West End was threatened a couple of years ago, it precipitated a walk-out by half a dozen staff and a dramatic tumble in the share price. But Piers Fortinger, chief executive of GR City, assures me that history is not about to repeat itself. "This time, all the staff are staying in place," he says.

Alan Deal, chairman of snooker group Riley Leisure, left for Peking yesterday, taking seven of Britain's best snooker players with him. Deal is the man accredited with introducing the infectious game into China, but this will be the first time a tournament has been staged. Among those going on the tour are Steve Davis, Dennis Taylor and Willie Thorne.

£15m thorn

Thorn EMI could receive more than £15 million for its central London office block in Upper St. Martin's Lane. Thorn House, a 12-storey, 72,000 sq ft freehold building, has been put up for sale and the company hopes to move its central office staff to a smaller, 15,000 sq ft leasehold building off Hanover Square by mid-summer. During the past two years, the number of employees at Thorn House has fallen from 240 to 90. "Some floors are now completely deserted," says a spokesman.

Heard the one about the German teacher at Tunbridge Wells Girls School called Brush, who insisted that his pupils call him Herr Brush?

Quiet life

Far from taking life easy following his "retirement" as managing director of News International in December, Bruce Matthews has been busy building empires of his own. Still a director of News Corp. Murdoch's master company, Matthews, aged 61, has in the past two months taken on a leading role in five other companies. In his native Australia he is now a director of Malco, a quoted engineering shell, which has just raised A\$536 million to fund its expansion abroad. In Japan he is establishing an investment company, Japan Equities, with an Australian quote and long-haired millionaire Terry Ramsden as its chairman. In Britain he is running a private investment company, Lancaster Gate Finance, he has become chairman of Satellite Information Services, and he has set up a PR company, Colman Getty. Further action in Britain is planned. During 1987 we will move into three or four British companies — and moving towards taking them over," he says.

Carol Leonard

Crucial battle for the world's telecom giants

The European telecommunications equipment industry is in a state of flux. To the uninitiated outsider the situation can often appear a jumble of names and initials, a complex game of partner-changing by companies seeking crucial international alliances. What follows is a basic guide to the present situation.

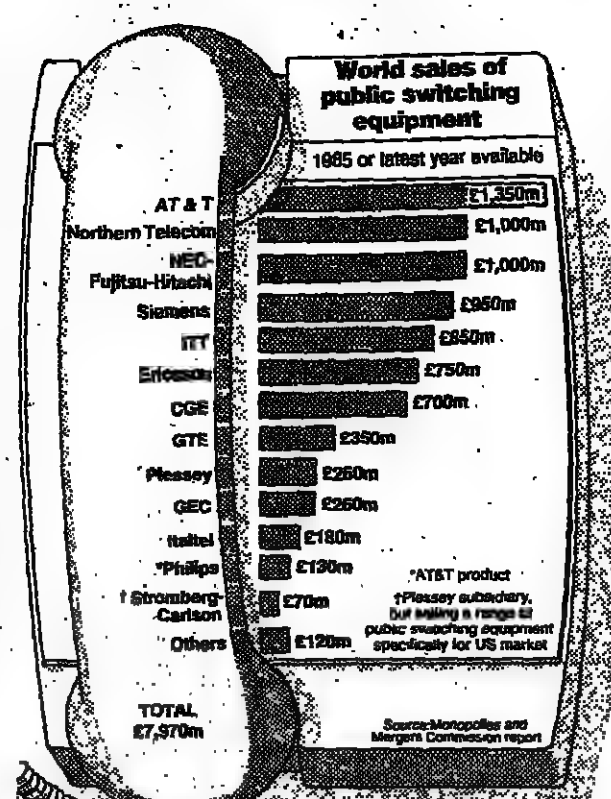
This week's headlines have focused on the fate of the French government-owned telephone equipment manufacturer, Cte Générale des Télécommunications (CGCT) which is being privatized.

By Monday's midnight deadline, five potential buyers had submitted offers. They included most of the world's leading telecommunications companies — Northern Telecom of Canada, Ericsson of Sweden, West Germany's Siemens, and a partnership of American Telephone & Telegraph Co and the Dutch electronics group Philips NV. Plessey of Britain decided against bidding.

CGCT is a troubled, loss-making business, but it holds a 16 per cent share of the French market for public telephone switches, in competition with the state-owned telecommunications group Compagnie Générale d'Électricité (CGE) which itself is due to be privatized in May. For the would-be purchasers of CGCT, the loss-making company represents a unique chance to break into the French market.

In an industry suffering from massive overcapacity, there are two driving forces: links with other switch manufacturers for muscle on a crowded world stage and a larger market share, particularly overseas.

There are eight telephone switchgear manufacturers in Europe, compared with the general perception that the world market can support only four or five. So everyone



is looking for alliances, spurred on by the soaring costs — up to \$1 billion (£641 million) — of developing a new switch.

Add to this the nationalistic tendencies of most telecommunications companies, and the feeling in Europe that pan-European links are necessary to see off the might of the US and Japan, and the scene is set for lively conflict.

The battle of CGCT has been caught up inextricably with the link last year between ITT, the American multinational conglomerate and CGE, involving the merger of the telephone equipment manufacturing interests of ITT and CGE — under the control of CGE.

For CGE, the deal created the second-largest telecommunications equipment

company in the world accounting for about 43 per cent of the European market in public telephone switches, one which could compete with the likes of AT&T and Japan's NEC.

The new company will have a turnover of about \$9 billion, operations in more than 75 countries, and a staff of 164,000. It will have a broad spread of sales in Europe, including a 40 per cent share of the West German market through ITT's subsidiary, Standard Elektrik Lorenz (SEL).

I was originally seen as a joint-venture company which would have other European partners but only the Belgian telephone group, Société Générale de Belgique, took a stake when it came to the final signing.

TEMPUS

TI takes familiar route on the way to recovery

Engineering is more glamorous than you think if TI's decision to sell its domestic appliance business and reinvest the proceeds in specialist engineering is anything to go by.

Cookers and kettles do not apparently have what it takes to fuel the next stage of the group's recovery. Instead, TI plans to return to its familiar stamping ground of engine rings, tubes, seals and specialty furnaces to power it into the 1990s.

Admittedly, TI was virtually forced to choose between its two principal businesses. In the early 1980s, domestic appliances acted as a crutch for the group, providing a steady profits flow until TI was fit enough to initiate a strategy for the future.

Now the time has come to decide which offers the better growth prospects. It is not possible to support both businesses.

A good range of engineering products backed by a strong research and development team should set the group up well.

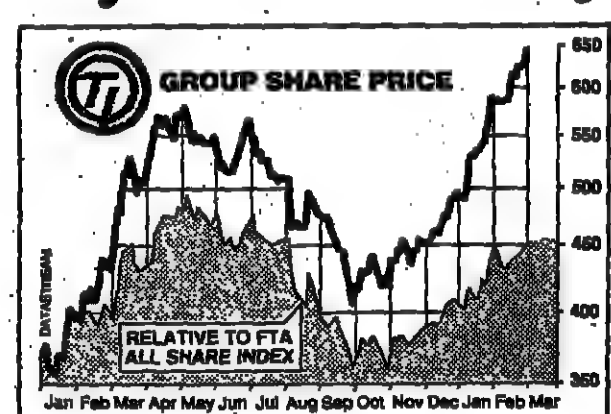
The rewards of this strategy are risk apparent, but there are risks. The group will be less broadly spread by industry and customer type and could suffer in, for example, the automotive field if pressure is put on suppliers.

About 80 per cent of the £700 million of turnover remaining is performing well. There is room for improvement in the specialized tube business which has suffered from the fall in oil-related activity. Parts of the automotive business have also been disappointing performers.

The aim is to earn 10 per cent on sales and a return on capital in excess of 20 per cent. The return on capital is already close to or at this level but margins are lagging behind. If the target was reached trading profits would be at least £70 million.

As for the wisdom of the decision to reinvest in specialized engineering as opposed to some other area, only time will tell. The group has definite requirements to buy businesses which fit in well with the existing businesses. Market share, international presence and a good technological backing are important prerequisites. The recent purchase of the European tubing interests of the American group Armaco is a taste of things to come.

Selling businesses is, however, easier than buying them so there could be a full while TI looks around to see what is on offer. When the sale of the domestic appliances business is eventually announced investors will have the opportunity to trade their shares with a view to buying them back later in order to



benefit from the reinvestment programme.

The share price has already done much to discount the success of the new TI. However, if it bears fruit TI could be unrecognizable in a few years' time.

Shell

Even though shares of both Shell Transport and Royal Dutch Petroleum collapsed after disappointing third quarter figures, full year results yesterday for the group found the stock market in distinctly receptive mood.

Net income for the full year on a reported basis was better than most expectations by perhaps £200 million or so at £2.54 billion. On a current cost basis they were £3.37 billion, also comfortably ahead of expectations.

The group's upstream activities showed signs of improvement in the fourth quarter even though they bore the scars of the collapse in crude oil prices in the early part of 1986. Over the full 12 months exploration and production earnings were halved even though oil production volumes and gas sales were higher. The US was worst hit in this respect.

Downstream, there were signs of improving margins and this can be expected to continue for some time to come. Though earnings from manufacturing, marketing and marine operations were better, the reported figures suffered from substantial stock losses.

The contribution from chemicals more than doubled, continuing the recovery which began in 1983. Financially the group remained in good shape. Cash and short term securities amounted to £5.4 billion at the year end, up from £4.8 billion 12 months. Since the year end there has been a further decrease in both long and short term debt.

The share price looks set to continue its recovery since the sharp fall in the wake of the third quarter statement.

Jaguar

Yesterday's full year results of Jaguar carried the burden of the launch in this country

of the new XJ6, which went into the showrooms in October. The history of the motor industry is studded with tombstones of specialist manufacturers who misread the market. Jaguar's team has not. It sold 2,610 in under three months.

The new model has halted the group's profit growth, but this was clearly forecast at the half-way stage. And the final pretax profits of £120.8 million, down from £121.3 million were exactly in line with the expectations of most analysts in this country, although in the US there had been higher expectations, which explains the fall of 15p to 596p in the share price.

The next test for Jaguar is the XJ6 roll-out across America, scheduled for May. Again the omens are good. Currencies play a key role in Jaguar's finances, and the current sterling/dollar ratio is not helping, although once again, some judicious hedging is cushioning the blow, but Jaguar is laughing all the way to the foreign exchange markets compared to German rivals.

With the XJ6 off the launch-pad, the team of Sir John Egan, the chairman, can crack on with their job of the second half of this year. Production can be expected to be running at more than 50,000 cars a year, against last year's total of 47,000. Sir John is anxious that as much of possible of the increased production will be met from productivity, rather than a larger workforce. That is why the company will have to carry on polishing its act, through some very heavy spending on robots and other automated production line equipment.

So spending at the rate of £100 million a year on plant can be expected until the next decade.

This programme makes Jaguar a share for investors with a long term view, who should not be put off by the fall from 48.5p to 46.1p in earnings per share last year. The historic p/e of 12.9 is still below the sector average, and profits can be expected to accelerate again to over the £130 million mark.

Telefonica, Spain's telephone monopoly, was to have bought a 10 per cent holding but negotiations failed. Other companies, including Plessey, declined invitations to join.

The West Germans were not pleased with the deal which effectively put SEL under French control and politicians argued that some reciprocal arrangement was needed. Lobbying started in support of Siemens's bid for CGCT which was owned by ITT before nationalization — and prompted an immediate reaction from the US.

In mid-1985 the AT&T-Philips alliance, formed to sell switches outside the US, had been chosen by CGE as the preferred purchaser of CGCT — a highly controversial decision.

The French politicians, in favour of co-operation within Europe, wanted a European buyer. But AT&T was offering a potential route for French switches into the deregulated US market. After a big public row, the AT&T agreement was put to one side and rival bids arrived, including one from Siemens. The French government plans to choose a buyer by the end of next month.

Mr David Dey, head of telecommunications at Plessey, said Plessey dropped out of the bidding for CGCT because the commitments sought about jobs, the level of future exports, and the reinvestment of profits, made it an unattractive package.

So what future for Europe? The AT&T-Philips alliance could well be reassessed if it falls with CGCT. Siemens has linked with GTE of the US and is fighting hard for American sales. Italy of Italy did not bid for CGCT but plans to bring together its switching interests with the transmission business of Telettra of Italy (owned by Fiat) and is then likely to link with a foreign manufacturer.

In Britain, GEC and Plessey, the two manufacturers of Britain's System X exchange, recently announced limited co-operation covering research and development and the international marketing of their switch which has so far failed to win exports.

But, for the time being at least, there is to be no joint venture between the two businesses. Their home territory is also becoming tougher, as Thorn Ericsson can now tender for orders from BT.

Industry experts forecast it will take up to five years for the European switch market to see itself out.

How many survivors there will be remains to be seen.

Teresa Poole
Business Correspondent

Queen's flight: the BAe 146 will replace the royal Andovers

Quiet jet makes a big noise

When the first BAe 146 jet took to the air on September 3 1981 almost the entire aviation industry scratched their heads in bewilderment at the "eccentric" British.

No one, they said, would ever want a four-engine aircraft with seats for only 100 passengers and a range of just 1,500 miles.

At first it seemed they were right. Orders were slow to arrive and it began to look as if Britain's attempt to re-establish itself as a major aircraft producing nation would turn into an embarrassing fiasco.

But the planners who had convinced the then-nationalized company to invest hundreds of millions in the new jet had done their market research well. And at last it is beginning to look as if the 146 will repay British Aerospace handsomely for the £500 million it has so far spent on developing it.

To date 91 jets have been sold to 11 operators in five countries. Significantly 84 of those orders have been placed by foreign airlines.

It is still a long way from breaking even. The company privately believes it will need to sell about 200 of the jets before the balance sheet begins to turn from red to black. But, while only a few months ago reaching that magic figure was at best uncertain, officials are now confident it will be surpassed.

One of the main reasons is the move in every country in the developed world towards curbing the noise made by jets. Thousands of aeroplanes will have to be phased out or scrapped over the next few years. And the 146, although facing competition from new rivals with engines which make only a fraction of the noise of existing jets, remains easily the quietest jet flying. This has been especially

COMMENT Kenneth Fleet

MAM makes an offer investors cannot refuse

What does an investment management company cost? Until now they have tended to sell at very high p/e multiples, but Mercury Asset Management has decided to have none of that. The City's biggest fund manager is offering shares at a price investors cannot refuse. The £38 million that will be raised is a far smaller proportion of funds under management than a pension fund company could normally expect to get, and the 11.3 multiple on pro forma profits is well under the multiples of 15 times and more which fund management groups have got in the past.

MAM gives two reasons for its generosity. One is that institutional fund management is not nearly as lucrative, in relation to the assets involved being managed, as retail fund management, for example unit trusts. While unit trusts charge management fees of about 1.5 per cent, most of MAM's services to pension funds cost less than a percentage point. The other reason is that Mercury feels obliged to offer its existing shareholders — this is a form of rights issue — an attractive price which will guarantee a hefty premium in the after-market. However unattractive the shares of Mercury International appear, MAM is one not to be missed for Mercury shareholders.

Does this mean that shareholders in other financial conglomerates should ask for the same treatment? Morgan Grenfell, after all, comes not far behind MAM in the amount of funds under management in its investment division. Other financial conglomerates with substantial fund management operations also come to mind.

Mercury insists that the chief reason

for the share offer is to emphasize the Chinese wall between MAM and the rest of the group. It claims that although existing investment clients are not worried, some potential clients have held off because of possible conflicts of interest. The effectiveness of the move depends on whether you think Mercury International's remaining 75 per cent holding of MAM will not remain all-powerful. Additionally, a large slice of the 25 per cent of MAM on offer is likely to stay in the hands of existing Mercury shareholders, whose loyalties will not therefore lie wholly with MAM. The share offer is unlikely to guarantee an impenetrable Chinese wall.

Other groups may hesitate before following Mercury's example because fund management traditionally provides stable earnings and cash flow — a valuable support for groups involved in the highly uncertain world of the securities markets.

Cynics might argue that offers of this kind can boost the value of the fund management division if the shares rise sharply. That would make predatory raids on the parent, such as Saul Steinberg's on Mercury last year, a little more difficult. But the requirement for more capital to satisfy Securities and Investments Board rules may be the most pressing reason for some groups. This was the second main reason given by MAM for the offer. To conglomerates which have already stretched themselves for capital on their securities operations, adding further funds to their fund management businesses could be a problem. In those circumstances, a share sale like MAM's would be the obvious solution.

Vigil for independence

Attack may now be the best form of defence for companies which believe they are likely to come under attack by a predator. Recent events suggest that keeping a close eye on the share register is an effective method of frustrating a likely takeover bid.

The object is to identify a prospective bidder before he has had a chance to build up a sizeable interest and let market forces take over. The shares of the target company start to move in anticipation of a bid and the exercise becomes that much more expensive for the bidder.

A shrewd piece of detective work by building and packaging group Norcross has almost certainly kept it out of the clutches of the acquisitive paper and plastics conglomerate Bunzl. Early last week Norcross pointed the finger at Bunzl as the ultimate owner of a 2.6 per cent stake in the business, built up through a network of 21 nominee names. Bunzl coyly confessed to having acquired the stake which was enough to send the share price of Norcross rocketing on the stock market. Yesterday Don Latimer, Bunzl director, confirmed that

the stake in Norcross had since been sold — at a profit, of course.

The news sent the Norcross shares tumbling back to 307p, down 21p on the day. Terry Simpson, chief executive of Norcross, would not comment on whether last week's tactics had produced the desired effect of making the company too expensive to bid for.

Birmid Qualcast (lawnmowers and Potterton boilers) — for years considered a likely takeover target — launched its own pre-emptive strike by highlighting the 4.9 per cent stake built up by Hepworth Ceramic. Inevitably its shares bounded ahead.

Combined English Stores, another bid favourite, has admitted to merger talks with the Ratners jewellery chain after a sharp rise in its share price which must have cooled the ardour of Ratners to agree terms. CES has strongly denied being the source of the leaks but the speculation worked to its advantage.

The lesson for companies in fear of surrendering their independence is to maintain a vigilant guard over their share register. They may find their new shareholders are harmless investors — or wolves in sheep's clothing.



The "Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Public Limited Company

Notice is hereby given that a balance of the Register will be struck on Friday, 10th April 1987 for the preparation of warrants for a Final Dividend for the year 1986 of 29.50 per 250 Ordinary Share. It is approved at the Annual General Meeting to be held on 14th May, 1987 the dividend will be paid on 18th May, 1987.

For transferees to receive this dividend, their transfers must be lodged with the Company's Registrar, Citys Bank Plc, Registrar's Department, Gornley-Say, Worthing, West Sussex, BN12 8DA, not later than 3.00 p.m. on 10th April, 1987.

Share Warrants to Bearer

The Coupon to be presented for the above dividend will be No.175 which must be left at Citys Bank Plc, Registrar's Department, Issue Section, 11, Bishopsgate, London, EC2N 3LB, at least five clear days for examination, or may be surrendered through MM, Lazard Freres, Paris.

Shell Centre, London, SE1 7NA
5th March, 1987

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD
D. W. Chesterton
Company Secretary



Putting people first since 1830

157th Annual General Meeting NOTICE OF MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 157th Annual General Meeting of the National Mutual Life Assurance Society will be held at 5 Bow Churchyard (off Cheapside) in the City of London on Tuesday, the 21st day of April 1987, at noon for the following purposes:

to receive and consider the Directors' Report, the Accounts for 1986 and the Auditors' Report thereon; to elect Directors; to approve the rates of Directors' remuneration; to re-appoint the Auditors and to authorise the Directors to fix their remuneration.

A member qualified to vote at the above meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote on a poll instead of him. A proxy need not be a member of the Society.

By order of the Board

W. P. Jackson
W. P. JACKSON
Secretary

6th March 1987

Harvey Elliott
Air Correspondent

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THE TIMES UNIT TRUST INFORMATION SERVICE

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INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

1	Anglo Siam	487	124	28	23	271
2	Anglo	122	124	28	23	271
3	Anglo	122	124	28	23	271
4	Anglo	122	124	28	23	271
5	Anglo	122	124	28	23	271
6	Anglo	122	124	28	23	271
7	Anglo	122	124	28	23	271
8	Anglo	122	124	28	23	271
9	Anglo	122	124	28	23	271
10	Anglo	122	124	28	23	271
11	Anglo	122	124	28	23	271
12	Anglo	122	124	28	23	271
13	Anglo	122	124	28	23	271
14	Anglo	122	124	28	23	271
15	Anglo	122	124	28	23	271
16	Anglo	122	124	28	23	271
17	Anglo	122	124	28	23	271
18	Anglo	122	124	28	23	271
19	Anglo	122	124	28	23	271
20	Anglo	122	124	28	23	271
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23	Anglo	122	124	28	23	271
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91	Anglo	122	124	28	23	271
92	Anglo	122	124	28	23	271
93	Anglo	122	124	28	23	271
94	Anglo	122	124	28	23	271
95	Anglo	122	124	28	23	271
96	Anglo	122	124	28	23	271
97	Anglo	122	124	28	23	271
98	Anglo	122	124	28	23	271
99	Anglo	122	124	28	23	271
100	Anglo	122	124	28	23	271

COMMODITIES



The principal focus on this Cocoa market is on the IGO negotiations on March 16th. The membership will try to agree on rules governing operation of the buffer stock. The consequences of failure will have been strongly underlined.

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE Supplied via Commodity Marketing Services Ltd		LONDON COMMODITY EXCHANGE	
EASY FUEL OIL		SUGAR (From C. Central)	
per ton	80.25	FOB	
per ton	80.25-50.7	May	184.4-54.5
per ton	80.50-69.7	Jun	185.5-55.5
		Oct	187.5-57.5
		Dec	189.0-59.0
		Mar	190.5-60.5
		May	192.0-62.0
		Vol	193.5-63.5
			195.0-65.0
as US	0		
CRUDE OIL		COCOA	
per ton	140.00-90.25	May	1272
per ton	141.50-41.25	Jun	1284
per ton	143.00-41.75	Jul	1294
per ton	144.50-42.25	Aug	1304
per ton	146.00-42.75	Sep	1314
per ton	147.50-43.25	Oct	1324
per ton	149.00-43.75	Nov	1334
per ton	150.50-44.25	Dec	1344
per ton	152.00-44.75	Jan	1354
per ton	153.50-45.25	Feb	1364
per ton	155.00-45.75	Mar	1374
per ton	156.50-46.25	Apr	1384
per ton	158.00-46.75	May	1394
per ton	159.50-47.25	Jun	1404
per ton	161.00-47.75	Jul	1414
per ton	162.50-48.25	Aug	1424
per ton	164.00-48.75	Sep	1434
per ton	165.50-49.25	Oct	1444
per ton	167.00-49.75	Nov	1454
per ton	168.50-50.25	Dec	1464
per ton	170.00-50.75	Jan	1474
per ton	171.50-51.25	Feb	1484
per ton	173.00-51.75	Mar	1494
per ton	174.50-52.25	Apr	1504
per ton	176.00-52.75	May	1514
per ton	177.50-53.25	Jun	1524
per ton	179.00-53.75	Jul	1534
per ton	180.50-54.25	Aug	1544
per ton	182.00-54.75	Sep	1554
per ton	183.50-55.25	Oct	1564
per ton	185.00-55.75	Nov	1574
per ton	186.50-56.25	Dec	1584
per ton	188.00-56.75	Jan	1594
per ton	189.50-57.25	Feb	1604
per ton	191.00-57.75	Mar	1614
per ton	192.50-58.25	Apr	1624
per ton	194.00-58.75	May	1634
per ton	195.50-59.25	Jun	1644
per ton	197.00-59.75	Jul	1654
per ton	198.50-60.25	Aug	1664
per ton	200.00-60.75	Sep	1674
per ton	201.50-61.25	Oct	1684
per ton	203.00-61.75	Nov	1694
per ton	204.50-62.25	Dec	1704
per ton	206.00-62.75	Jan	1714
per ton	207.50-63.25	Feb	1724
per ton	209.00-63.75	Mar	1734
per ton	210.50-64.25	Apr	1744
per ton	212.00-64.75	May	1754
per ton	213.50-65.25	Jun	1764
per ton	215.00-65.75	Jul	1774
per ton	216.50-66.25	Aug	1784
per ton	218.00-66.75	Sep	1794
per ton	219.50-67.25	Oct	1804
per ton	221.00-67.75	Nov	1814
per ton	222.50-68.25	Dec	1824
per ton	224.00-68.75	Jan	1834
per ton	225.50-69.25	Feb	1844
per ton	227.00-69.75	Mar	1854
per ton	228.50-70.25	Apr	1864
per ton	230.00-70.75	May	1874
per ton	231.50-71.25	Jun	1884
per ton	233.00-71.75	Jul	1894
per ton	234.50-72.25	Aug	1904
per ton	236.00-72.75	Sep	1914
per ton	237.50-73.25	Oct	1924
per ton	239.00-73.75	Nov	1934
per ton	240.50-74.25	Dec	1944
per ton	242.00-74.75	Jan	1954
per ton	243.50-75.25	Feb	1964
per ton	245.00-75.75	Mar	1974
per ton	246.50-76.25	Apr	1984
per ton	248.00-76.75	May	1994
per ton	249.50-77.25	Jun	2004
per ton	251.00-77.75	Jul	2014
per ton	252.50-78.25	Aug	2024
per ton	254.00-78.75	Sep	2034
per ton	255.50-79.25	Oct	2044
per ton	257.00-79.75	Nov	2054
per ton	258.50-80.25	Dec	2064
per ton	260.00-80.75	Jan	2074
per ton	261.50-81.25	Feb	2084
per ton	263.00-81.75	Mar	2094
per ton	264.50-82.25	Apr	2104
per ton	266.00-82.75	May	2114
per ton	267.50-83.25	Jun	2124
per ton	269.00-83.75	Jul	2134
per ton	270.50-84.25	Aug	2144
per ton	272.00-84.75	Sep	2154
per ton	273.50-85.25	Oct	2164
per ton	275.00-85.75	Nov	2174
per ton	276.50-86.25	Dec	2184
per ton	278.00-86.75	Jan	2194
per ton	279.50-87.25	Feb	2204
per ton	281.00-87.75	Mar	2214
per ton	282.50-88.25	Apr	2224
per ton	284.00-88.75	May	2234
per ton	285.50-89.25	Jun	2244
per ton	287.00-89.75	Jul	2254
per ton	288.50-90.25	Aug	2264
per ton	290.00-90.75	Sep	2274
per ton	291.50-91.25	Oct	2284
per ton	293.00-91.75	Nov	2294
per ton	294.50-92.25	Dec	2304
per ton	296.00-92.75	Jan	2314
per ton	297.50-93.25	Feb	2324
per ton	299.00-93.75	Mar	2334
per ton	300.50-94.25	Apr	2344
per ton	302.00-94.75	May	2354
per ton	303.50-95.25	Jun	2364
per ton	305.00-95.75	Jul	2374
per ton	306.50-96.25	Aug	2384
per ton	308.00-96.75	Sep	2394
per ton	309.50-97.25	Oct	2404
per ton	311.00-97.75	Nov	2414
per ton	312.50-98.25	Dec	2424
per ton	314.00-98.75	Jan	2434
per ton	315.50-99.25	Feb	2444
per ton	317.00-99.75	Mar	2454
per ton	318.50-100.25	Apr	2464
per ton	320.00-100.75	May	2474
per ton	321.50-101.25	Jun	2484
per ton	323.00-101.75	Jul	2494
per ton	324.50-102.25	Aug	2504
per ton	326.00-102.75	Sep	2514
per ton	327.50-103.25	Oct	2524
per ton	329.00-103.75	Nov	2534
per ton	330.50-104.25	Dec	2544
per ton	332.00-104.75	Jan	2554
per ton	333.50-105.25	Feb	2564
per ton	335.00-105.75	Mar	2574
per ton	336.50-106.25	Apr	2584
per ton	338.00-106.75	May	2594
per ton	339.50-107.25	Jun	2604
per ton	341.00-107.75	Jul	2614
per ton	342.50-108.25	Aug	2624
per ton	344.00-108.75	Sep	2634
per ton	345.50-109.25	Oct	2644
per ton	347.00-109.75	Nov	2654
per ton	348.50-110.25	Dec	2664
per ton	350.00-110.75	Jan	2674
per ton	351.50-111.25	Feb	2684
per ton	353.00-111.75	Mar	2694
per ton	354.50-112.25	Apr	2704
per ton	356.00-112.75	May	2714
per ton	357.50-113.25	Jun	2724
per ton	359.00-113.75	Jul	2734
per ton	360.50-114.25	Aug	2744
per ton	362.00-114.75	Sep	2754
per ton	363.50-115.25	Oct	2764
per ton	365.00-115.75	Nov	2774
per ton	366.50-116.25	Dec	2784
per ton	368.00-116.75	Jan	2794
per ton	369.50-117.25	Feb	2804
per ton	371.00-117.75	Mar	2814
per ton	372.50-118.25	Apr	2824
per ton	374.00-118.75	May	2834
per ton	375.50-119.25	Jun	2844
per ton	377.00-119.75	Jul	2854
per ton	378.50-120.25	Aug	2864
per ton	380.00-120.75	Sep	2874
per ton	381.50-121.25	Oct	2884
per ton	383.00-121.75	Nov	2894
per ton	384.50-122.25	Dec	2904
per ton	386.00-122.75	Jan	2914
per ton	387.50-123.25	Feb	2924
per ton	389.00-123.75	Mar	2934
per ton	390.50-124.25	Apr	2944
per ton	392.00-124.75	May	2954
per ton	393.50-125.25	Jun	2964
per ton	395.00-125.75	Jul	2974
per ton	396.50-126.25	Aug	2984
per ton	398.00-126.75	Sep	2994
per ton	399.50-127.25	Oct	3004
per ton	401.00-127.75	Nov	3014
per ton	402.50-128.25	Dec	3024
per ton	404.00-128.75	Jan	3034
per ton	405.50-129.25	Feb	3044
per ton	407.00-129.75	Mar	3054
per ton	408.50-130.25	Apr	3064
per ton	410.00-130.75	May	3074
per ton	411.50-131.25	Jun	3084
per ton	413.00-131.75	Jul	3094
per ton	414.50-132.25	Aug	3104
per ton	416.00-132.75	Sep	3114
per ton	417.50-133.25	Oct	3124
per ton	419.00-133.75	Nov	3134
per ton	420.50-134.25	Dec	3144
per ton	422.00-134.75	Jan	3154
per ton	423.50-135.25	Feb	3164
per ton	425.00-135.75	Mar	3174
per ton	426.50-136.25	Apr	3184
per ton	428.00-136.75	May	3194
per ton	429.50-137.25	Jun	3204
per ton	431.00-137.75	Jul	3214
per ton	432.50-138.25	Aug	3224
per ton	434.00-138.75	Sep	3234
per ton	435.50-139.25	Oct	3244
per ton	437.00-139.75	Nov	3254
per ton	438.50-140.25	Dec	3264
per ton	440.00-140.75	Jan	3274
per ton	441.50-141.25	Feb	3284
per ton	443.00-141.75	Mar	3294
per ton	444.50-142.25	Apr	3304
per ton	446.00-142.75	May	3314
per ton	447.50-143.25	Jun	3324
per ton	449.00-143.75	Jul	3334
per ton	450.50-144.25	Aug	3344
per ton	452.00-144.75	Sep	3354
per ton	453.50-145.25	Oct	3364
per ton	455.00-145.75	Nov	3374
per ton	456.50-146.25	Dec	3384
per ton	458.00-146.75	Jan	3394
per ton	459.50-147.25	Feb	3404
per ton	461.00-147.75	Mar	3414
per ton	462.50-148.25	Apr	3424
per ton	464.00-148.75	May	3434
per ton	465.50-149.25	Jun	3444
per ton	467.00-149.75	Jul	3454
per ton	468.50-150.25	Aug	3464
per ton	470.00-150.75	Sep	3474
per ton	471.50-151.25	Oct	3484
per ton	473.00-151.75	Nov	3494
per ton	474.50-152.25	Dec	3504
per ton	476.00-152.75	Jan	3514
per ton	477.50-153.25	Feb	3524
per ton	479.00-153.75	Mar	3534
per ton	480.50-154.25	Apr	3544
per ton	482.00-154.75	May	3554
per ton	483.50-155.25	Jun	3564
per ton	485.00-155.75	Jul	3574
per ton	486.50-156.25	Aug	3584
per ton	488.00-156.75	Sep	3594
per ton	489.50-157.25	Oct	3604
per ton	491.00-157.75	Nov	3614
per ton	492.50-158.25	Dec	3624
per ton	494.00-158.75	Jan	3634
per ton	495.50-159.25	Feb	3644
per ton	497.00-159.75	Mar	3654
per ton	498.50-160.25	Apr	3664
per ton	500.00-160.75	May	3674
per ton	501.50-161.25	Jun	3684
per ton	503.00-161.75	Jul	3694
per ton	504.50-162.25	Aug	3704
per ton	506.00-162.75	Sep	3714
per ton	507.50-163.25	Oct	3724
per ton	509.00-163.75	Nov	3734
per ton	510.50-164.25	Dec	3744
per ton	512.00-164.75	Jan	3754
per ton	513.50-165.25	Feb	3764
per ton	515.00-165.75	Mar	3774
per ton	516.50-166.25	Apr	3784
per ton	518.00-166.75	May	3794
per ton	519.50-167.25	Jun	3804
per ton	521.00-167.75	Jul	3814
per ton	522.50-168.25	Aug	3824
per ton	524.00-168.75	Sep	3834
per ton	525.50-169.25	Oct	3844
per ton	527.00-169.75	Nov	3854
per ton	528.50-170.25	Dec	3864
per ton	530.00-170.75	Jan	3874
per ton	531.50-171.25	Feb	3884
per ton	533.00-171.75	Mar	3894
per ton	534.50-172.25	Apr	3904
per ton	536.00-172.75	May	3914
per ton	537.50-173.25	Jun	3924
per ton	539.00-173.75	Jul	3934
per ton	540.50-174.25	Aug	3944
per ton	542.00-174.75	Sep	3954
per ton	543.50-175.25	Oct	3964
per ton	545.00-175.75	Nov	3974
per ton	546.50-176.25	Dec	3984
per ton	548.00-176.75	Jan	3994
per ton	549.50-1		

May	1230-275	Tons	Mid	Aug	95.00	94.50
Jun	1315-319			Oct	101.5	100.9
Jul	1345-340				Unq.	98.7
Nov	1370-385	Cash	348.00-349.00			Vol: 8
Dec	1385-380	Three Months	357.00-358.00			
Jan	1440-400	Vol	Unq.			
Feb	1500	Tons	Unq.			
	0005					
SOYABEAN						
Aug	125.0-22.8	Cash	850.00-900.00			
Nov	710.0	Three Months	855.00-854.00			
Jan	110.0-20.8	Vol	5550			
Oct	111.5-10.8					
Dec	112.5-11.5					
Feb	116.0-13.0					
Mar	120.0-13.0					
Vol						
LONDON METAL EXCHANGE						
Unofficial prices						
Official Turnover figures						
Prices in £ per metric tonne						
Shew in advance one day unless						
Rudolf Wolf & Co., Ltd. report						
COPPER GRADE A						
Cash	887.50-896.50					
Three Months	901.00-907.50					
Vol	8200					
Tons	Cover					
STANDARD CATHODES						
Cash	920.00-923.00					
Three Months	978.00-980.00					
Vol	500					
Tons	Quiet					
LEAD						
Cash	306.00-307.00					
Three Months	328.50-329.00					
Vol	1800					
Tons	Steady					
ZINC (HIGH GRADE)						
Cash	565.00-565.00					
Three Months	455.50-455.00					
Vol	5650					
Tons	Steady Steady					
SILVER LARGE						
Cash	343.00-343.00					
Three Months	357.00-358.00					
Vol	90					
	90					
SILVER SMALL						
Cash	348.00-349.00					
Three Months	357.00-358.00					
Vol	Unq.					
Tons	Unq.					
ALUMINUM						
Cash	850.00-900.00					
Three Months	855.00-854.00					
Vol	5550					
Three Months	2422					
Vol	2422					
Three Months	2420-2425					
Vol	120					
Tons	Quiet					
MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION						
Average telegraphic prices at representative markets on March 5						
WHEAT						
Mar	117.40					
May	120.35					
Jul	120.35					
Oct	89.00					
Nov	101.10					
Jan	102.35					
Vol Wheat	197					
Barley	44					
LONDON POTATO FUTURES						
£ per tonne						
Month	Open	Close				
Mar	188.00	177.50				
Apr	180.00	181.20				
May	92.00	93.00				
Nov	100.00	100.00				
Feb	Vol	1995				
RUBBER						
GULF Freight Futures Ltd Dry Cargo Report, (\$10 per point)						
	High/Low	Close				
Apr 87	962.0-977.0	969.0				
Jul 87	770.0-784.0	787.0				
Oct 87	751.0-755.0	848.0				
Jan 88	855.0-840.0	870.0				
Vol 108 tons	Open mkt: 2890					
Spot market commentary:						
Dry cargo index:						
86.5 up 2.0 on 4/29/87						

Portfolio - Gold -

From your portfolio card check your eight share price movements, on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall total and check this against the daily dividend figure. If it matches, you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	1. Lister	Textiles	
2	2. Pirelli	Property	
3	3. Pirelli	Property	
4	4. Pirelli	Property	
5	5. Pirelli	Property	
6	6. Pirelli	Property	
7	7. Pirelli	Property	
8	8. Pirelli	Property	
9	9. Pirelli	Property	
10	10. Pirelli	Property	
11	11. Pirelli	Property	
12	12. Pirelli	Property	
13	13. Pirelli	Property	
14	14. Pirelli	Property	
15	15. Pirelli	Property	
16	16. Pirelli	Property	
17	17. Pirelli	Property	
18	18. Pirelli	Property	
19	19. Pirelli	Property	
20	20. Pirelli	Property	
21	21. Pirelli	Property	
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26	26. Pirelli	Property	
27	27. Pirelli	Property	
28	28. Pirelli	Property	
29	29. Pirelli	Property	
30	30. Pirelli	Property	
31	31. Pirelli	Property	
32	32. Pirelli	Property	
33	33. Pirelli	Property	
34	34. Pirelli	Property	
35	35. Pirelli	Property	
36	36. Pirelli	Property	
37	37. Pirelli	Property	
38	38. Pirelli	Property	
39	39. Pirelli	Property	
40	40. Pirelli	Property	
41	41. Pirelli	Property	
42	42. Pirelli	Property	
43	43. Pirelli	Property	
44	44. Pirelli	Property	

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £2,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	TOTAL

BRITISH FUNDS

High	Low	Open	Close

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

Company	Price	Change
1. Lister	100.00	0.00
2. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
3. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
4. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
5. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
6. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
7. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
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17. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
18. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
19. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
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36. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
37. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
38. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
39. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
40. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
41. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
42. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
43. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
44. Pirelli	100.00	0.00

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

Company	Price	Change
1. Lister	100.00	0.00
2. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
3. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
4. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
5. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
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14. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
15. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
16. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
17. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
18. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
19. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
20. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
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30. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
31. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
32. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
33. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
34. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
35. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
36. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
37. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
38. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
39. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
40. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
41. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
42. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
43. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
44. Pirelli	100.00	0.00

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

Company	Price	Change
1. Lister	100.00	0.00
2. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
3. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
4. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
5. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
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19. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
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36. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
37. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
38. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
39. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
40. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
41. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
42. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
43. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
44. Pirelli	100.00	0.00

UNDATED

Company	Price	Change
1. Lister	100.00	0.00
2. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
3. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
4. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
5. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
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39. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
40. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
41. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
42. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
43. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
44. Pirelli	100.00	0.00

INDEX-LINKED

Company	Price	Change
1. Lister	100.00	0.00
2. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
3. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
4. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
5. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
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40. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
41. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
42. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
43. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
44. Pirelli	100.00	0.00

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

Company	Price	Change
1. Lister	100.00	0.00
2. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
3. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
4. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
5. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
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36. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
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38. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
39. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
40. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
41. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
42. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
43. Pirelli	100.00	0.00
44. Pirelli	100.00	0.00

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Equities mark time

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began February 23. Dealings end today. Contango day next Monday. Settlement day March 16.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

ATHLETICS

Indoor championships will be barometer for the sport in US

From Pat Butcher, Athletics Correspondent, Indianapolis

The first world indoor championships begin today with the dual purpose of making athletics a year-round sport and introducing it to America's heartland. The primary aim has been achieved, thanks mainly to the Eastern European federations, who have sent by far the most impressive group of athletes here.

Despite, or perhaps because of his imperious attitudes, the head of the International Amateur Athletics Federation, Primo Nebiolo, has presided over this fulfilment of the calendar, while engineering a relatively smooth transition for athletes to earn money openly.

Only one, very considerable part of the world remains to be convinced, which is why we are here in Indianapolis, best known for the 500 miles

motor race. The city has been forging itself an identity as one of the sports centres of the United States, the Pan-Am Games, are to be held here later this year, and it is the headquarters of The Athletics Congress, the American federation.

The reasoning, however, could equally have been, if indoor athletics succeeded in Indianapolis it could succeed anywhere in the country.

For the focus here at the moment is primarily on basketball. The Hoosier Dome, venue for this weekend's event, was inaugurated with a basketball match, pinning the US Olympic team against an NBA selection in 1984. There were over 60,000 people in the Dome for that game and TAC officials are hoping to get that number

over the three days of the world championships.

They may do so, but it could well be a case of the sudden and recent switch to live television coverage could also do. Athletics in the United States is at the same stage as it was in Britain, say, a decade ago. It is a once-every-four-years sport, when, or if, the Olympic Games roll around.

The curiosity value is emphasized by a spectator guide in the programme, which carries such instructional gems as "the hurdles race is also determined by who crosses the finishing line first."

More crucial is that American spectators like to see American winners and, apart from Mike Conley, who broke the triple jump world record at the national championships in New York last week, and Greg Foster, aiming to add the inaugural world indoor hurdles title to the one he won outdoors in Helsinki in 1983, the American entry is far from impressive. And for the sort of people, used to seeing and hearing anti-Soviet pap like *America on their screens*, instruction in the niceties of the sport given by East Europeans may not go down too well.

The championships were not going to be seen around the country until 10 days ago, when IAAF connections with the International Olympic Committee resulted in pressure on NBC to broadcast live domestically. For NBC have the contract for the next Olympic Games in Seoul.



Balancing act: Lord Selkison, chairman of London Docklands Arena Trust, in the empty shed which will soon become a hive of community activity

Final kick on the way to finishing tape

John Goodbody reports how an athletics dream in London's Docklands is approaching reality. The final sprint will begin this month to complete the largest and most lavish indoor sports centre in Britain.

The struggle to reach the last lap of transforming a former banana shed on the Isle of Dogs in London's Docklands into a £20 million centre, capable of serving 50 different sports and also community and commercial enterprises, has been both long and arduous. It is now planned to open in June, 1988, more than two years later than originally scheduled.

The plan had been to build a simple centre just for training and competition but also capable of staging classical and pop concerts, plays, and television and film promotional activities. Now, because of new fire regulations, the centre will be more luxurious and infinitely better equipped.

Lord Selkison, the chairman of London Docklands Arena Trust, is confident that there will be the correct balance between competition, training and non-sporting entertainment. "I am sure that we can marry the different aspects. We have done a lot of studies and are sure we can cover the operating costs. Sport, the community and entertainment can be blended together."

"We have limited the number of entertainment events. There will be a concentration on sporting/community activities. These events will not necessarily all take place in the main arena but if we staged a world title boxing fight there we could seat 10,000 to 12,000 people," Lord Selkison, a former chairman of the Greater London and South-East Region of the Sports Council, says.

"We have two ambitions for the centre. We want to bring everyone together: the local community, sportsmen and women, national governing

bodies and the local council. And we want to give the people what they want. It is a London facility and the demands and needs may change over the years. The centre is big enough and flexible enough to cope with this."

There are still plans to have a curved 200-metre sloping athletics track, which can be hydraulically sunk into the floor after events or training. As Lord Selkison rightly points out, it would only really be required during winter months. The arena can be used for other activities during the summer.

Although there is a desperate need for large indoor training facilities, there is also a need for indoor halls for both entertainment and sporting events. Alexandra Palace, for instance, is often booked up two years in advance.

Originally, the development, which consists of a covered area of over 161,000 square feet, was delightfully

simple. Here was a vast shed, which was likely to be cheaply changed into a training and competition centre for indoor sports. The capital cost was expected to be £6.5 million, financed through both public and private enterprise.

But after work had started late in 1984 two problems occurred. First, the conditions underground were extremely difficult and the cost of piling had been seriously underestimated.

Also, after the Bradford Fire Disaster in May 1985, new safety regulations were brought in by the Government. The original roof would not have satisfied these regulations if the building were to be used for spectator events.

Additional commercial support was needed and Lord Selkison as a banker had to raise the capital. A further £11.2 million was found and it was decided that the centre would become self-financing.

MOTOR SPORT

Illustrious names from the past go for glory

Damon Hill and Gary Brabham, racing sons of past world champions, are among the top names as Britain's most significant motor racing championship starts at Silverstone on Sunday. The Lucas British Formula Three series, for single seater which are smaller scale Formula One cars can be the good which launches successful drivers into Grand Prix careers.

Formula one drivers such as Nigel Mansell, Nelson Piquet, Ayrton Senna and Martin Brundle all cut their teeth in this highly competitive arena. Hill and Brabham, like all contenders, have already had to fight hard just to get on the grid. A full season of 19 races costs around £150,000 at the present rates.

Hill raced with private funding last year but is now employed by the team backed by the Celfnet mobile communications company, while Brabham signed a deal with Panasonic on Wednesday.

The Irishman, Martin Donnelly, starts favourite in this

Reynard, having won four races last year, but observers are also tipping Thomas Donnelly, team-mate, is one of the few drivers with the knack of rising a full budget with backing from Hawtill Whiting and Warrandale, the industrial design company. With Hill, Johnny Herbert, Julian Bailey and Ross Hockaday, he flies the flag for England in a year when the championship is more open than ever.

Bailey was very first when the Swallow ran for the first time on Tuesday but the other man to fear is the Belgian, Bertrand Gachot, in a Ralt run by Dick Bennet, who took Stefan Johansson, Jonathan Palmer and Ayrton Senna to past Formula Three success.

Formula one drivers such as Nigel Mansell, Nelson Piquet, Ayrton Senna and Martin Brundle all cut their teeth in this highly competitive arena. Hill and Brabham, like all contenders, have already had to fight hard just to get on the grid. A full season of 19 races costs around £150,000 at the present rates.

FENCING

Top épée men come to London

Fifteen out of the world's top 20 épée fencers, including three world champions, will be challenging the formidable Alexander Pusch of West Germany, ranked world No 1 last season, for the title of the 28th Challenge Mondial International Épée competition in London tomorrow.

Of the 150 competitors, from France comes Philippe Riboud, the 1986 world champion and Philippe Boisse, 1984 Olympic gold medalist, 1985 world champion and winner of the Martini in those years, and from West Germany will be the 1983 world champion, Elmer Borrmann.

Of the 30 British entries the brightest hope lies with John Llewellyn, aged 29, who has been training in Paris at the Institut Français de l'Escrime, and there was a major international event, the Saon. He was third in the Martini in 1981, when another Briton, Steve Paul, won it.

YACHTING

Olympics the sole objective

By Barry Pickhall

As enthusiasts across the nation prepare for their annual pilgrimage to Crystal Palace and the Solihull '87 Dinghy Exhibition this weekend, Britain's Olympic managers are pondering how they can translate the considerable potential presented by our top sailors into medal winning performances at the Seoul Olympics.

For many of our Olympic hopefuls, the road to gold starts next week at the St. Yachting Regatta at Canoe with our top 470, Flying Dutchman and Board sailors all vying to get a good result under their belts at the start of their two-year campaigns. Those that fail to make the mark either here or at Hyeres next month will find it an uphill battle to raise the funds for the full-time campaigns they have planned.

And the funds required are considerable. A three-man Soling keel boat campaign now costs more than £50,000. The smaller Star £45,000. Rob White, the current Tornado catamaran world champion, and the best hope for gold is

going to see little change from £20,000, and our 470 and Flying Dutchman crew expect to spend £17,000. Even board sailors will spend £9,000 flying themselves and their boards to the major international regattas.

While these are figures that go well beyond the means of most talented sailors, we expect to bring home the medals. Critics both inside the sport and out, continue to share the mistaken belief that yachting at this level remains a Corinthian pastime. Yet the tally of medals won by British sailors since the war remain second only to our achievements on the athletics track.

The sailing Olympics are among the most expensive sports to administer yet at the 1984 games held off Long Beach, the paying public, barred from viewing the racing, were prepared to watch the dinghy pens and even barred from the opening and medal ceremonies.

With such an attitude, is it any wonder that commercial

sponsors and private benefactors are so hard to find? "This is a situation that has got to change," Mike Evans, Britain's former Olympic sailing team manager said yesterday. "We've got to capitalize on the exposure this sport has gained from the America's Cup, and ensure that future Olympic sailing events get a much greater share of the limelight."

As the man taking up the post of secretary general of the International Yacht Racing Union next month, he is ideally placed to bring about the changes. One boost given to Britain's squad is the doubling of its grant from the Sports Council, thanks to the recommendations of the Coo Committee, but it leaves a very considerable shortfall.

The coach, Rod Carr, however, works on the advice that the best fighters are hungry ones and one of the first to take this on board is the Soling helmsman, Chris Law, who came within a whisker of winning a silver medal at the last Olympics.

HORSE TRIALS

Stark shows his early form for Badminton

By Jenny MacArthur

Ian Stark, winner of last year's Badminton and a team gold medalist at the world championships in May, heads a formidable list of international riders competing at the Crookham Horse Trials at Teweledown Racecourse in Hampshire which start today.

The trials, part of the MacConall-Mason Mercedes G-Series, traditionally open the horse trials season. With many of the horses entered for Badminton having a first outing in Sunday's open intermediate class they will provide a valuable early form guide.

Stark has already begun his preparation for Badminton. He has temporarily moved his family and 11 horses from Scotland to Stowell Park in Gloucestershire. He has three rides on Sunday but these do not include his Badminton winner, Sir Wattle - there were so many entries for the class that Stark was asked to withdraw one horse. He is, however, running

his other Badminton entry, Glenburnie, who was hobbled last autumn. Lucinda Green, whose best hope for the future, Brass Monkey, is out of action with splints, will be reunited with Rega Realm this weekend, the horse on which she became the world champion in 1982.

Other Badminton hopefuls competing at Crookham, which begins with two days of novice classes, are Mary Thomson (King Arthur and Silverstone), Rachel Hunt (Alon), Rodney Powell (Coldstream, Special Appointment and Calkin of Rushall), Angela Tucker (General Bugle), Claire Mason (The Arful Dodger), and Madeleine Gordon (The Done Thing).

One notable absentee is the world champion, Ginny Lens, who has decided to ring the changes this weekend and is taking her two Badminton entries, Night Cap and Murphy himself, to the Poulton Park Horse Trials in Suffolk.

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TELEVISION AND RADIO

A tearaway of yesteryear

Nowadays, except for old movies, everything on television is in colour, broadly lit, usually with little care for shading, and most of it is as interesting as a 18p stamp. One still has to look to cinema for any real visual quality. *The Elephant Man* (BBC1 10.25pm) is an unusual film in a number of ways. For his second feature David Lynch, an American with one eccentric and almost underground cult film — *Eraserhead* — to his credit, chose a relatively straightforward, if sensational, art picture based on the case of a Victorian sideshow freak, made with a prestigious English cast, and in black and white. This last fact is extraordinary because, unless you are Woody Allen, commercial pressures make it nearly impossible to work in that form. The photography by Freddie Francis is

CHOICE

the film's greatest achievement. This screening, set in part as a trailer for Lynch's much publicized forthcoming film *Blue Velvet*.

● Once, in the 1960s, Ray Brooks had *The Knack* and was for a while the coolest man in England. Since then he has developed into a cheerful character actor. In *Running Wild* (TV 8.30pm) we are rather reminded of that previous incarnation because Brooks plays a character left wondering "what-ever happened to that promising straw of yesteryear?" He determines to strike out on his own despite having apparently been told to all but himself to stick to a satisfactory relationship with his wife and daughter.

● **A. Killing on The Exchange** (TV 9.0pm) is episode one of a conventional thriller with a financier background, rivalry between two powerful young financiers, a dead head of a powerful finance company on the carpet, and a laboriously laid-out prop (the dead man's hip-bag)—that everyone mentions — whoops — thereby making them murder suspects. Josh Ackland plays a financier who consults an astrologist: "Some people consider bankers to be materialists," he murmurs. "A vulgar error."

● The radio choice is Kaleidoscope (Radio 4, 9.45pm) which has an assessment of the architect Robert Venturi, author of *Learning from Las Vegas*, who is about to reveal his plans for the National Gallery extension.

Chris Petit.



Mid-life crisis: Max Wild (Ray Brooks) longs for his mis-spent youth in *Running Wild* (TTV, 8.30pm)

VARIATIONS

BBC1 **SALES 5.35pm-6.00** Wales
Today 6.35-7.00 Sportfullo 9.30-
10.20 10.00 Welsh Music Videos from the
Royal Albert Hall, London 10.30-11.16 The
Spartan Servant 11.15-1.15 Sam Fyfe: The
Elephant Man 1.15-1.25 News and weather
SCOTLAND 10.30pm-11.00 Dotman
6.35pm-7.00 Reporting Scotland 10.35-
10.55 Left, Right and Centre 10.55-
12.20 News Film: Blood on the Bay (1975)
12.25 Weather NOW THE NEWS 1.00 **AND**
6.35pm-6.40 Today 7.00 Sports 5.40-6.00
Inside Ulster 6.35-7.00 Sports 5.40-6.00
12.25pm-12.30 News and weather **ENG-**
LAND 6.35pm-7.00 Regional news
metacasts

BBC2 WALES 10.15am-10.30
Home Ground 8.00pm-8.30 Public
Account. **SCOTLAND 8.00pm-8.30**
Food and Drink. **NORTHERN IRELAND**
10.15am-10.30 Ulster in Focus.
8.00pm-8.30 A Question of Sport. **ENGLAND**
8.00pm-8.30 East: East on Two.
Midlands: Crimewatch Midlands. North:
Northern Lights. North-east: North-
wards. North-west: Now. South: South on
Two. South-west: Through the Garden
Gate. West: Day Out.

ANGLIA As London except:
8.25a-9.30a Anglia News and
Weather 1.20pm Film: 240 Robert (1979) 2.50
Carson Time 3.00-3.25 Wish You Were Here
... 7.8.15-8.45 Blockbusters 6.00-7.00 About
Anglia 7.30-8.30 Magnam 8.00-9.00 Cross
Question 11.30 Film: Love For Rent (1979)

BBC1

7.00 **CeeFax AM, 6.55 Weather.**
Breakfast Time with Frank
Bough, Sally Magnusson, and
Jeremy Paxman. National and
international news at 7.00,
7.30, 8.00 and 8.30.
Regional news and traffic
reports at 7.15, 7.45 and
8.15; weather at 7.25, 7.55
and 8.25.

8.40 **Watchdog.** Lynn Fauda. Wood
and John Stapleton with
cautionary advice about
hazards in the home **8.55**
Regional news and weather.

9.00 **News and weather 9.05 Day
to Day.** With Robert Kilroy-
Silk. **9.45 Advice Line** with
David Clark and Ellen Evanson.

10.00 **News and weather 10.05
Neighbours.** (r) **10.25**
Children's BBC. Programme
news. **10.30 Play School.** (r)
10.50 The Wombles. (r)

10.55 **Eleven.** Geraldine
McEwan with a thought for
the day **11.00 News and
weather 11.05 Q.E.D.: Your
Biological Guide to AIDS.** A
review of Wednesday's
programme which
investigated how much
the experts know about
the deadly disease. (CeeFax)
11.15 **Open Air.** Viewers
chance to criticise the
programme output. Includes
news and weather at 12.00.

12.30 **The Tom O'Connor Road
Show.** Variety show from
Newcastle upon Tyne. With
Dabbie Greenwood. **12.55**
Regional news and weather

1.00 **One O'Clock News** with
Marilyn Lewis. **Weather 1.25**
Neighbours. Julie Pluckers
up to the task of settling
one of her love affair **1.50**
Pop and Soul. (r)

2.05 **The Liver Birds.** Comedy
series starring Nerys Hughes
and Robert East. **2.35**
3.25 **Knots Landing.** Val is
upset by her mother's lodger.
3.25 **Bob Clever.** Family quiz.

3.50 **The Amazing Adventures of
Morph.** (r) **4.00** **Comics**
around children's questions
4.05 **Yogi Berra.** (r) **4.15**

Jacknory. Part five of *The Call of the Newfound Blood*. **4.25** *Think It Do It.* Johnny Ball presents a programme on body care.

4.55 *News and Extra.* Roger Finn reports on the controversy surrounding the Sizewell B nuclear power station **5.05** *Grange Hill.* Episode 18. **5.15** *It's the Finestones.*

6.00 *Six O'Clock News* with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell. **Weather.**

6.25 *London Plus.*

7.00 *Wogan.* Bruce Forsyth's guest list includes Frankie Howard and Derek Griffiths. **7.15** A song from Angela Richards.

7.25 *Blankety Blank.* With Les Dawson are 'Allo 'Allo stars Richard Gibson, Francesca Gashaw, Gordon Kaye, Vicki Mitchell, Carmen Silvers, and Guy Siner. *(Coast)*

8.00 *The Cullery.* A pregnant Fallon finds it impossible not to tell her fiancée's secret to Francesca. *(Coast)*

8.50 *Points of View* with Anne Robinson.

9.00 *Nine O'Clock News* with Martin Lewis and Andrew Hill. Regional news and weather.

9.30 *The Secret Service.* Episode one of Brian Clement's three-part adaptation of Gavin Lloyd's drama about a recently widowed major who is seconded to the Prime Minister's security staff. **Starring** Charles Danc. *()*

10.25 *Friday.* *The Elephant Man* (1980) starring John Hurt and Anthony Hopkins. The story of John Merrick, a Londoner with hideous facial deformities, who is rescued from a background side-show by a sympathetic doctor who tries to integrate him into Victorian society. **Directed by** David Lynch. *(Coast)* (see *Choice*)

10.55 *Wednesday.*

BBC 2

6.55 Open University: Science - Rocks and Magnets. Ends at 7.00. **C**

9.30 *Daytime on Two*: the world of technology and design. **B, C2**

Episode six of Fair Ground 1.00 Scotland and Great Glen 10.30 Farming in East Anglia and Northern Ireland 11.00 A new French language course 11.17 The right fabric for the right job 11.40 History: Henry VIII's Navy.

12.00 *English Shakespeare* 12.35 A bigoted, blind old man and his justice 1.00 Cockney friend is not white 1.00 Designers 1.33 Sixth formers say what they think about America 2.00 Weather and weather 2.02 For four- and five-year olds.

2.20 *Living With AIDS*. A Panorama report from three continents on how medical science is facing up to the disease. (r)

3.00 News and weather.

3.03 *World Billiards*. Semifinal edition in the *Monterix World Professional Billiards Championship* 1987. Introduced by David Icke from the Albert Hall, Bolton.

3.50 News, regional news, and weather.

4.00 *Pamela Armstrong*.

4.25 *Beazer*. Jolt Spiers with another selection of money-saving ideas. (r)

4.55 *Derbyshire's Joe is Fun*. Chinese recipes for those cooking for one. (r)

5.10 *Horizon*: Can AIDS Be Stopped? A report of the *New Monday's programme* examining the chances of finding an AIDS virus antidote. **P**

Prime Cautions (1987) A Lancelotti production in which the parric cane continues. Involved in space exploration. Directed by Dick Modier.

7.10 *Under Sail*. An Old Gaffers production. **P**

7.15 *Robert the River*. Narrated by Tom Salmon. (r)

7.30 *Ebony*. This week's edition of the magazine programme for Britain's black communities includes a report from Tom Brown on the increase of racial attacks by white youths in the United States.

8.00 *On the Road*. Gail Worsnip reports on Bantury's 'bus and van' Kew Gardens. **P**

London from an airship; and John Diamond meets a group dedicated to preserving antique military aircraft.

9.00 *Caravaggio World*. The advantages of using plastic and floating clothes is explained.

9.05 *Now - Something Else Again*. Caravaggio's sketches featuring Rory Bremner. (r)

9.15 *Area*: The Caravaggio Conspiracy. Journalist Peter Watson uncovers villainy in art. (r)

9.30 *Newsnight* 11.15 *Weather*.

10.00 *World Billiards*. Highlights of the second semifinal of the *Monterix World Professional Billiards Championship* 1987. From the Albert Hall, Bolton. Ends at 12.25.

ITV/LONDON

6.15 TV-ens introduced by Richard Keys. Weather at 6.30 and 6.45; News at 6.50 and 7.00; 6.45; and exercises at 6.55.

7.00 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and David Foster. News at 7.00, 7.10, 8.00, 9.30 and 9.00; cartoon at 7.25; sport at 7.45; pop music at 7.55; and Jimmy Greaves's television highlights at 8.35. After 9.00 includes a recipe; Russell Grant's horoscopes; and at 9.17, exercises with Lizzie Webb.

9.25 Thames news headlines

9.30 The name of the nation: History of ordinary surroundings 9.47 How We Used to Live 10.09 Junior maths 10.26 Food for energy 10.56 German programme 11 14.15 How baked beans are manufactured 11.27 The different ways animals move 11.44 computers in action. Computer Chess 11.50 Rainbow. Learning with puppets 12.30 A Sense of the Past. Industrial towns that have been better and busier days Presented by Graeme Garden (r)

1.00 News at One with Leonard Parkin 1.20 Thames news.

1.30 Film: Here Comes the Sun* (1945) starring Flanagan and Allen. Comedy about a pair of film stars who develop a friendship with the lighthearted script into a social melodrama. Directed by John Baxter 3.25 Thames news headlines 3.30 South Sea Douglas Fairbanks Australian family drama serial.

4.00 Rainbow, A repeat of the programme shown at 12.10. 4.15 Bettik. (r) 4.20 T-Sag Bounces Back, starring Tom Baker. (r) 4.45 Denham House. (r)

5.00 Bellamy's Bugle. David Bellamy's conservation series 5.15 Connections. General knowledge quiz game for sixth formers, presented by Susan Hill.

8.45 News with Alastair Stewart.

9.00 The 8 O'Clock Show
presented by Michael Aspel.

7.00 The Jewel in the Crown
Humphreys talks to three newly-married couples to see how little they know of their respective partner.

7.30 The Jewel in the Crown
Sheila and Jessica becomes involved in political intrigue after attending a concert given by a celebrated German violinist, starring Andrew Garbaruk.

8.30 Running Wild. The first of a new six-part comedy about a middle-aged man yearning for the good old days of his youth. He decides to let himself be seduced and grown up daughter to set up on his own in pursuit of his pleasures. Starring Ray Cooney. (Oracle) (see Choice)

9.00 A Killing on the Exchange. Episode one of a new thriller set in the world of merchant banking. Two young bankers are determined to bring about a million pound merger of two chemical company giants when another leading merchant banker is murdered. Starring John Durrant, Gavin O'Hearney, Tim Woodward, Stan Phillips, Michael Gough, and Joss Ackland. (Oracle) (see Choice)

10.00 The Jewel in the Crown
Burnet and Carol Barnes.

10.30 Aids Help! A test to discover whether Aids antibodies are in the bloodstream. (Oracle)

10.45 The AIDS Programme
Why some left-wing London boroughs have now decided to co-operate with the police, followed by LWT News.

11.20 The Jewel in the Crown
Laurel discovers the secrets of London's rubbish dumps.

11.50 Film: The Black Windmill
(1974) starring Michael Caine. Spy thriller about an underground agent who is about to penetrate a gang of gun-runners when his wife and son are kidnapped. Directed by Don Siegel. Ends at 12.15.

CHANNEL 4

CHANNEL 4

2.15 Their Lordships' House.
2.30 Passage to Britain. Part five of the series examining the legacy of the British Empire and the role the Poles came to Britain as political exiles rather than immigrants. (r)

3.00 Time to Remember. Part four of the series tracing the social and political history of Britain from the Victorian age to the end of the Second World War using archive film from Pathe News examines the year 1914. The narrator is Sir Michael Redgrave.

3.30 Claus Oldermann: Time Present and Time Past. This is a series of interviews and stranger includes sequences with the Cologne Radio Chorus, the American Ballet Theater, and the London Symphony Orchestra.

4.30 Countdown. Today's challenger is Stephen Rooney.

5.00 Car 54, Where Are You? Yet another American comedy series about two hopeless New York policemen.

5.30 The Tube. Among the guests is blues guitarist Robert Cray.

7.00 The New Adventures of Sirissons and Nick Owen. Weather.

7.30 Book Choice. Historian and biographer John Gigg reviews Anthony Powell's *RAB: A Life of FLA Butler*.

8.00 What the Papers Say. Lesley Garner of *The Daily Telegraph* reviews how the Press has been the worst news provider.

8.15 A Week in Politics. A report on the Tory take-over row; and Europe's fears about the Gorbachev proposals.

9.00 The Radio comedy series starring Elliott Gould as Shmelfield, a harassed doctor in an inner city hospital's Emergency Room, tonight agonising over a younger woman's death.

9.30 Fairy Secret Army. Nancy has also infiltrated the enemy cell and is somewhat sceptical about Harry's reasons for wanting to win a peace prize.



Music, talk, variety, comedy and the unexpected are all on the menu in *The Last Resort* with Jonathan Ross (Ch4, 10-30pm)



**A New England town harbours, unknowingly, a Nazi war criminal:
Orson Welles stars in *The Stranger* (Ch4, 11.20pm)**

News Radio

On medium waves. Stereo on WHF (see below)
News on the half-hour until
5:30pm, then at 10:00 and 12:00
5:30 Adrian John 7:00 Simon
Mayo with the Breakfast Show
9:30 Simon Bates 12:30pm
Newsbeat (Frank Partridge) 12:45
Gary Davis 3:00 Steve Wright
5:30 Newsbeat (Frank Partridge)
5:45 Singled Out (Janice Long)
7:00 Andy Peebles 10:00-12:00
The Friday Rock Show
WHF Stereo Radios 1 & 2:
12:00am As Radio 2 10:00 As
Radio 12:00-4:00am As
Radio?

On medium wave, Stereo on WHP (see Radio 1)

News on the hour Headlines
5.30am, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30. **Sports**
Deck 5.31am, 7.31, 8.31, 12.00
1.05, 2.30, 3.52, 4.52, 5.55, 6.52,
6.45 (mf only)
4.00am Colin Barry 5.30 Ray
Moore 7.30 Derek Jameson 8.30
Alan Brand 9.30 Friday Night
1.05 David Jacobs 2.00 Gloria
Hunniford 4.00 Barbara
Windsor 5.55 John Dunn 7.00
Hubert Gregg 7.30 Friday Night
is Music Night 8.45 John Horler
9.00 The Organist Emertians
10.00 Black Magic 10.30 Vince Hill
11.00 Stuart Hall 1.00 Sid
Renells 3.00-4.00 A Little Night
Music.

WORLD SERVICE

6:00 Newsday 7:00 News Today
7:00 Four Hours 7:30 Newsday 7:45
Newsday 8:00 Newsday 8:00 News
8:30 Reflections 8:15 Loved by the Gods
8:30 Music News 8:00 News 8:00 News
8:00 News 8:00 News 8:00 News Today
8:00 Financial News Look Ahead 8:45
Hawaii 9:00 L.A. 10:00 News 10:01 Sing
10:00 10:15 Marching 10:00 News
10:00 10:00 Newsday 11:00 News 11:15
In the Mainline 11:25 A Letter from
Northern Ireland 12:00 News 12:45 Sports
Roundup 1:00 News 1:00 Twenty-Four
Hours 1:30 John Peel 1:30 Newsday
1:30 1:30 Newsday 1:30 Radio Newsday
1:30 1:30 The European Community 4:00 News
4:00 Commentary 4:15 Sports 4:15
4:15 4:15 Newsday 5:00 News 5:00
A Letter from Northern Ireland 6:00 News
6:00 Twenty-Four Hours 6:00 News
6:00 News 6:00 News 6:00 News
6:00 6:15 Music News 6:45 The Wind in
the Willows 10:00 News 10:00 The World
Today 10:00 Financial News 10:40 News
10:40 News 10:45 Sports Roundup
10:45 News 11:00 Commentary 11:15 From
the Mainline 11:25 Newsday 12:00 News
12:00 News About Britain 12:15 Radio
12:15 Newsday 12:15 Newsday 12:15
Newsday of the Week 1:00 News 1:01
Newsday 1:00 Sing Gospel 1:45 Newsday
1:45 Newsday 2:00 News 2:00 News
2:00 News 2:00 News 2:00 News 2:00
People and Politics 2:00 News 2:00
News About Britain 2:00 News 2:00
The World Chart Show 4:00 Newsday
4:00 Newsday 4:00 Newsday 4:00
4:00 Newsday 4:45 The World

6.35 Open University (whi only) Dr Benjamin Spock

6.55 Weather News

7.00 Morning Concert

7.05 Vaughan Williams, six studies in English folk songs; Janet Hilton (soprano); and Kenneth Sawlow (tenor); Eudachoud, Sonata in C, Musica Antiqua, Cologne; Henrichs Cordorff and seven, choir of Westminster Abbey. News

8.00 Morning Concert (cont.)

8.05 Tchaikovsky, Quartet No 2 in A minor (Paris, 1739) Quadro Amsterdam; Mendelssohn, A minor with Missakio Uchida (piano); Prokofiev Symphonic poem: Dreams (Scottish National Orchestra under Neeme Jarvi); Vivaldi Concerto in A minor, Op 4, No 4. Analysis of Ancient Music directed by Christopher Hogwood, Morica Huggatt (violin)

8.00 World Service News

8.10 This Week's Composers. Dukas and Koehlin: Dukas, Poms Danes: La Pen (Suisse Romande Orchestra under Armin Jordan); Reger, The course de printemps (Rheinland-Fratz State PO under Leit Segerstam) Langham Chamber Orchestra conducted by Vilim Tausky; Rossini, Sinfonietta, Op 52; Myaskovsky Sinfonietta for strings, Op 32 No 2.

10.45 The World and I. Joseph Conrad, Hold, When the thorn blows, and Quilter's To Julia. (Ian Partridge, tenor, and Jennifer Partridge, piano) British Symphony Orchestra conducted by Jiri Starek; Valen Overture, Le cimetiere marin; Nielsen Sutta, Nielsen Concerto for violin played by Sylvia Rosenberg

11.10 BBC Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Rudolf Barshai, with Philip Fowke (piano); Tchaikovsky Piano Concerto No 1 in B flat minor

11.30 News

1.00 BBC Philharmonic Orchestra (part 2)

1.05 Shostakovich Symphony No 8; Tchaikovsky Fantasy

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz
2.5: Radio 4: 200kHz/1500m; WH
458kHz/206m; VHF 94.9; World

0.55 Overture: Romeo and Juliet
 Five Incentations for
 Tune, by André Jolivet
0.20 Chamber Orchestra
 Chamber Orchestra
 conducted by Jörg Faerber,
 with Adelina Oprean
 Concerto Pierre vid. Madame
 Symphony in G minor,
 Op. 4, No 1: Violin I
 Concerto No 13, in A;
 Boccassini No 13, in A
 (S 2514)
0.15 The Cobbett Phenomena.
 Seventh of eight
 programmes. Britain's
 Phenomeny in F minor for
 string quartet (Cobbett
 Price, 1932), Gabriel
 Sauerbier, Kenneth
 Essex (Viola); Arnold
 Bax; Lyric Interlude (1922);
 Frederick Williams,
 The Windy String Quintet
 (Cobbett Composition,
 1912), Albernati String
 Quartet, Gabriel
 Jackson (viola)
4.00 Chorus: Evenson's extract
 from Peterborough
 Cathedral
0.80 World Service News
5.10 For Pleasures.
 presented by David Hout
0.55 News
7.00 Hurstford and
 Listerfield. What
 do experiments
 with chimpanzees
 suggest about the
 development of
 communication and
 reasoning?
7.20 Dresden Staatskapelle
 conducted by Hans
 Vonk, direct from the Royal
 Festival Hall, London.
 Part Two: Mozart's Symphony
 No 40, in G minor; Liszt
 Piano Concerto No 1, in E
 flat major
0.20 The Madison Memoirs
 (1950), arranged in
 two parts by Anthony
 Beech, 2: National
 Opera House on the
 Embankment, read by
 Edward de Souza
0.40 Dresden Staatskapelle.
 Part two: Strauss
 Symphonic Poem, Ein
 Heldenleben
0.35 The Double Bass, by
 Patrick Suskind,
 translated and adapted by
 Roy Kitt
0.35 The Guldbell String
 Ensemble perform a
 Stravinsky Ballet: Apollo,
 and Walton's Sonata for
 strings
1.35 The Double String Quartet
 in A minor (Fryden
 String Quartet)

...a long wait. (s) advice on
5.55 Shipping: 6:00 News
Briefing: Weather: 6:16
Prayer: Today: 6:25 Prayer
for the Day
6.30 Today, incl 6.30, 7.30,
5.30 News Summary
6.30 Business News: 6.55,
7.55 Weather: 7.00,
8.25 Sport: 7.45
8.50 Today for the Day: 8.25
8.50 Your Letters: 8.57
Weather: Travel
9.00 News
Desert Island Discs. Sir
Nicholas Goodson,
Chairman of the Stock
Exchange, in
conversation with Michael
Parkinson, reflects on
career in the City and
talks about his
involvement in opera and
the film arts.
1.45 Feedback: Christopher
Duffy with
comments, complaints and
queries about the BBC.
2.00 News: International
Assessment. BBC
correspondents report from
around the world
3.30 Morning Story.
Wrappers, by M. Raftery.
4.45 News: 4.55
News: Travel: A Winter
in Mallorca. George
Sand and Frederik Chopin
went to Mallorca in 1838
and fell in love at the hotel
affair. Peter Barkworth
tells the story of what
turned out to be a very
drained (s) fruitful life for
both.
1.45 Being Human. John
Griffin investigates
the relationship between
man and chimp. 4: The
Secrets of Sea
6.00 News: The Food
Programme. Derek
Cooper tackles the farmer,
the manufacturer, the
processor, the scientist, the
caterer and the
customer in his weekly
defence of pure food at
fair prices.
7.27 Sir Jim and the Flamingo
Club. Sir anarctic tales
from dambod days. 3: On
The Line 12.53 Weather
6.00 The World at One. News
for Archers 1.55
Shipping
9.00 News: Woman's Hour
with Wendy Austin in
Northern Ireland.
News: Martin
Chuzzlewit, by Charles

Dickens. In 10 parts (5) (s).
 05 News
 05 Inside Job. An intimate
 view of working life in
 Leamshire
 05 Kaleidoscope
 05 PM News Magazine
 5.50 Shipping 5.55
 Weather
 05 The Six O'Clock News
 Going Places. Olive
 Jacobs and the team
 seek the world of travel
 and transport.
 05 News
 05 The Archers
 Pick of the Week.
 Margaret Howard
 selects some of the best
 moments from the last
 seven days of BBC
 television and radio (s)
 20 Any Questions? Joining
 John Timmins in
 Gateshead. Tyne and Wear,
 are the Rt Hon Tony
 Benn MP, Alan Bath MP,
 Nicholas Winterton MP
 and Dennis Robertson.
 05 Law in Action. Weekly
 magazine about law and
 legal practices presented by
 Christopher Rozemary
 05 Letter from America by
 Alistair Cooke
 05 Kaleidoscope. Can
 Timesaver Square learn
 from Las Vegas? A look at
 the work of architect
 Robert Venturi, whose plans
 for the extension to the
 Tate Modern Gallery are
 revealed this month.
 15 A Book at Bedtime.
 Madame Bovary, by
 Gustave Flaubert (15) (s)
 15 12.55 Weather
 20 The World Tonight
 05 The Financial World
 Tonight
 05 Week Ending. Satirical
 review. Waste,
 extravagance and
 prodigality with Bill
 Wails, David Tate, Jon
 Gower and Sally
 Gains (s)
 05 12.15 News; Weather
 05 12.30 Shipping
 F (available in England and
 Wales only) as above except:
 5.50-6.00am Weather; Travel
 6.00-12.00 For Schools; 11.00
 on March 1 1.50 Playtime
 1.35 Music Workshop 1.55-
 0pm For Schools; 1.55
 Driving Corner 2.05 Let's Join in
 the Fun 2.15-2.30 The
 Theatre (s) (2) 2.40 Listen! 5.50-
 3 PM (continued) 12.30-
 1am School Nights Time
 Broadcasting: Radio History 14-
 2.30 on Radio Sunday 12.30
 Up-date.
 £: 1215kHz/247mVHF-90-
 95.8; BBC Radio London

Special Issue 2

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Stewart thanked for his success

By Ivo Tennant

As reward for his successes in Australia, Mickey Stewart will become England's team manager for at least the next three years. He will be based at Lord's, is to be one of four Test selectors, will go on tours and be, in fact, a full-time employee of the Test and County Cricket Board.

Stewart, who said after the spring meeting of the TCCB yesterday that he would now back England to beat any country and hopes to further the team spirit generated in Australia. "It would be good to have the 24 players could meet and practice together after the end of the English season and in April.

"One would always want to have in mind who the best 20 to 24 are - over a period of three years some players may need to have a break owing to the amount of representative cricket played these days," he said. Stewart's co-selectors this summer are to be Peter May (chairman), Phil Sharpe and Fred Thomas.

In an attempt to prevent a transfer system in cricket, the first-class counties are to make it harder for a player to move, if as in the case of Graham Dilley, it is contested. Alan Smith, the TCCB's chief executive, said the counties would be unhappy with any increase in transfers; as yet, though, this is not seen as a major problem.

Starting this summer, pitches are to be left uncovered if it rains during play in the Britannia Assurance County Championship in an attempt



Stewart: Test selector to improve batsmen's techniques and to make the game more varied. The ends of the pitch, bowlers' run-ups and old pitches on the square will be covered.

The covers will go on the pitch again at close of play or if the umpires decide it is too wet. If it is raining when play is due to start, the covers will remain on.

The TCCB rejected a proposal that batting bonus points be scrapped. They are to approach the International Cricket Conference to try and reduce fast short pitched bowling and to attempt to limit bowlers' run-ups to 30 yards from 1988.

A "local enquiry panel" with powers of punishment is to be set up to deal with minor disciplinary incidents. This has the full support of the Cricketers' Association.

Venables may leave Spain

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

Terry Venables, Barcelona's astute and talented manager, is considering leaving Spain at the end of the season, he disclosed to *The Times* yesterday.

A few hours before the first leg of the UEFA Cup quarter-final against Dundee United on Wednesday night, he received a renewed offer of an extended contract but he postponed his decision.

"I don't know whether I want to sign it," he said. "I've always felt that two or three years would be long enough for everybody concerned. I will have been at Barcelona for three years at the end of the season and I'll wait until then before making up my mind."

His decision will rest solely on his own satisfaction. If the club is "progressing, doing the things I want it to do and I'm enjoying it," he might stay. He will not be influenced by Barcelona's success, even if they are crowned again as the kings of Spain and win the UEFA Cup.

"I'm not necessarily interested in the European Cup. If we happen to qualify for that or one of the other two competitions, it will not matter. I will have done my job and I will have given my successor the chance to go on and win a continental trophy."

Bright vision for English football

Venables admitted he had already received tempting invitations from the other end of the world, Italy, although he would not confirm that the source is Juventus. But he did not dismiss the possibility of returning to England, particularly as he believed the domestic game was being ushered into a new era.

Venables, aged 44, managed Crystal Palace and Queen's Park Rangers before moving to Barcelona. He has a bright and expansive vision of a future for English football that eventually embraces a European League.

Even though he is sitting on one of the game's most lavish thrones and has extravagant wealth within his power, he is disturbed by the financial troubles of the clubs in his homeland. He did not deny that he would be "interested" in shaping the recovery of one club or even of all 92.

"All that is happening in England at the moment is that people are delaying the in-

evitable. Crowds will keep on going down and expenditure will keep on going up. Everybody knows that. People, like local councils, are saying that clubs shouldn't close down and then they are doing nothing to help them to survive.

"In most places in Europe, the clubs are important to the local authorities and to the local population. They invest money to keep them afloat. English clubs are not being supported even by their own followers. Where are they when they are needed every week? I'm not having a go at those who do turn up."

Significant changes need to be made

In appreciating that attendances no longer generated sufficient money to justify the existence of all 92 League clubs, Venables suggested that significant changes must be made. But he emphasized that any proposal, such as the sharing of grounds, mergers and part-time professionals, should be the outcome of mutual agreement and co-operation.

"Players and managers may come and go but people feel at home in their own stadium. Someone has to own up with a plan that everybody is happy about."

Venables, who has twice attempted to take over QPR and was once linked with the purchase of Fulham from Ernie Clay, was not opposed to mergers, "as long as they are done in the right way". Nor was he opposed to the reduction of the League "although it would require careful planning". But he put forward a powerful argument for the immediate introduction of part-timers.

Venables accepted that the strong clubs would subsequently become even stronger. But he pointed out that "sadly, people seem to be interested only in the big games now, anyway. Through television, they have been given an insight into the quality at the top level and soon nobody might be going to the small games."

The logical step would be to lower national barriers. "A British League has already been mentioned," he added. "So why not a European League? You would get bigger crowds than you could imagine."



Double knock-out: Allison and Rocastle, Arsenal's goal heroes (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

Silent figure shares pride of Arsenal's cup final place

By Clive White

There was a man in the audience at White Hart Lane on Wednesday evening who looked on as Arsenal clawed their way to a Wembley final with just as much pride, and possibly feelings of nostalgia too, as George Graham, the Arsenal manager. If it was not exactly his team, Don Howe, the departed Highbury manager, could certainly claim they were his players.

The pair of them saw the treble move another step away from the realms of fantasy with a victory which at the same time banished for another year the identical dream of their natural enemy and victim, Tottenham Hotspur. It did so not least for the reason that this Arsenal team seem to have inherited many of the qualities of their famous forebears, the double team of the 1970s.

It was here that perhaps the nostalgia crept into the moist corners of the eyes of Graham and Howe, colleagues in that famous double side as player and coach, respectively. Somehow the right praise for that achievement has always been denied Howe simply because it never said "manager" on his office door, though his duties were no less all-embracing than those of the Continental coach.

Frank McLintock, who captained the double team and who Howe, recently dismissed from a managerial post, in his case, Brentford, was with Howe at White Hart Lane on

Wednesday. He said: "I couldn't help feeling sorry for Don sitting there with him. George has quite rightly taken all the credit and done a smashing job but Don encouraged a lot of this success and it's all been forgotten. Quite easily the same thing could have happened had Don stayed on. It could have been his glory."

McLintock feels that youngsters like Adams, Rocastle, Hayes and Quinn were just "babies" a year ago, and that they would have matured whatever was in charge. They must all have done a lot more growing in the past three days. When the match stood all square in the 82nd minute of

More football, Page 34

the replay there could have been no doubt, even in the minds of Tottenham supporters, if not Tottenham players, that Arsenal would eventually win. What David Platt, the Tottenham manager, described as a gamble when Arsenal threw men forward in the final minutes, to the rest of us appeared a calculated one, and only accentuated the feeling that Arsenal wanted to win more badly than Tottenham. Unlike some observers, McLintock did not doubt Tottenham's resolve, but pointed out that Arsenal were just a more physical, stronger running team than Tottenham. "Like as in the seventies, they've got players who hate to

Marsh revels in afterglow of stunning win

By Jeremy Novick

So Terry Marsh, Besilton's best-known fireman, has done it. In the claustrophobic cauldron of the 4,000-capacity circus tent in his home town, he showed the boxing world, and Joe Louis Manley in particular, just what it takes to be the world light-welterweight champion.

But despite all the aggression that Marsh showed, his International Boxing Federation (IBF) win was a triumph of brain power. Marsh "psyched out" his opponent before throwing a combination of punches that left Manley flat on his back and in hospital. The hospital visit was only a precautionary check and no damage was done.

Early in the bout Marsh was all action and forward motion; Manley took a more studied approach and seemed to be content to test the water. But it soon became apparent that Marsh was getting on top, staying on top and winning all the rounds. It was difficult to tell whether Manley was biding his time, or was simply not up to it. In any event, he looked distinctly unimpressed.

Marsh, in contrast, was grinning and smiling. After every round he raised a triumphant arm. He even found time to wink and smile at his opponent's corner. He put this down to "pure show, just for the opposition. I thought that if he could see me enjoying myself it would do his brain in, and it did. After that, I thought I'd beaten the mind of the other fellow, now I'll try and beat his corner."

The psychology went a step further. The most widely reported fact about Manley was that Joe Frazier was his hero. So at one stage in the bout Marsh found time to taunt him: "Joe Frazier can't help you now, mate." He added that Manley's eyes told him that he was right.

By the ninth round a sharp right-left combination put the American on the floor and it looked to be all over, but Manley was saved by the bell. All that he was saved for was 20 seconds of the tenth, when a left did Manley in.

After the contest Marsh was

still adamant about having just one last defence. "To prove that this wasn't a fluke and also to make some money" before retiring from the ring.

"I've got a job that gives me security, a nice house," Marsh said. "I'm not looking for much else now." When asked about the "megabucks" he could now earn, he smiled. The Manley bout earned him an estimated £50,000 and any future contest would be beyond that, and way beyond the £10,000 a year he earns as a fireman. He replied that it was

Trainer is not surprised

One man who was not surprised by Terry Marsh's performance was his trainer, Ernie Fossey (Jeremy Novick writes). "I've always known that Terry could do it. To get a world title was to become world champion, you've got to go and get it. You can't expect him to give it to you. He proved he can fight."

Fossey added: "I know the kid. I know the pedigree he's got and he's an under-rated fighter. He's much better than any of us realize."

Including Terry himself? "Nah. Course he knows how good he is."

More boxing, Page 34

"the quality of life that I'm looking for now. And before you start to say what a modest chap I am, well, I'm not, because I'm going to ask for a big purse."

His choices seem to be the lightweight champion, Hector "Macho" Camacho, of the United States, and Lloyd Honeyghan, the world welterweight champion. Marsh will have to box within six months or else he will face a mandatory IBF defence against Frank E. Watson.

"If I was offered some ridiculous sum I would owe it to myself to give it a go," Marsh said. "I've got a wife and a little daughter, and responsibilities, but I'd find it difficult to find the motivation."

England finely tuned

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

England completed their preparations for tomorrow's Five Nations championship match against Wales at Cardiff with a workout on the Bath ground yesterday. Compared with the Welsh and Scottish camps, there has been an oasis of calm with hardly an injury to report and only Mike Harrison, the Wakefield wing, was an absentee because of banking examinations.

He was replaced yesterday by Simon Halliday, the reserve centre, as the backs worked on their alignment.

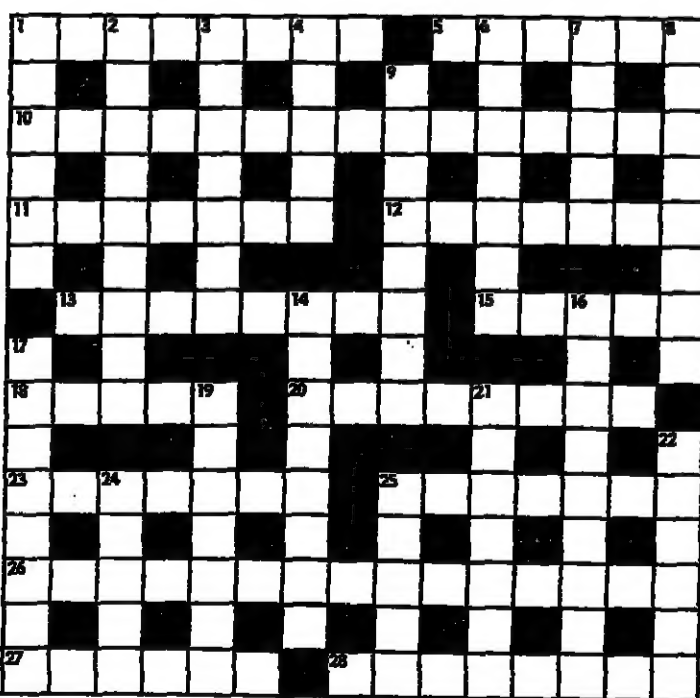
That work built on the Wednesday evening session when the forwards ran through their set-piece play, scrummaging against a ma-

chine and the Bath pack which plays Nottingham this evening.

Martin Green, the England coach, expects a harder forward struggle against Wales than against France. "They will be playing on their own ground and there is the ancient rivalry to consider," he said yesterday.

Scotland's half backs John Rutherford and Roy Laidlaw and lock forward Alan Jones yesterday dispelled doubts about their fitness for the match against France tomorrow and joined the rest of the squad in a two and a half hour training session before boarding the plane for Paris.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 17,297



- ACROSS
- Spot a record number of balls (8)
 - Reckless plan involving assistant (6)
 - Unusual fish spotted here, and animal (4,2,3,6)
 - A series of books introducing high-rise housing for workers (7)
 - Way out west, about 1000 dollars became too much (7)
 - Platonic heard in ecclesiastical circles (8)
 - Little boy in bad condition (5)
 - Herb is a man's name (5)
 - Customarily admitted, yet Freud analysed it (4-4)
 - Reducing the size of type, how one finally winds up (7)
 - One in cloque gives tongue (7)
 - Really unimaginative man takes precedence (2,1,6,2,4)
 - Go round the finish with it (6)
 - Objects to an old coin, takes after another (8)
- DOWN
- Blue Boy turned up without prac-

- tic (6).
- In Cornwall, I save tins for recycling (5,4).
 - Dark blue looks neat on a Scotsman (7)
 - From the damage incurred almost crack up (5)
 - Warned of broken treadle (7)
 - Completely free (5)
 - What goes wrong in French country walks (8)
 - Begged - the Scarlet Pimpernel used to (8)
 - At home, this mathematical line would be excessive (8)
 - Fellow holding the two of hearts, a card that's inferior (5-4)
 - Steel a painting (8)
 - Fancy an older man (7)
 - Lead reprimand - how terrible (7)
 - Free renegade imprisoned by soldiers (6)
 - Stage farcical can be heard (5)
 - Animal essential to Bacchic orgies (5)

Concise crossword, page 12

WEATHER General situation: A mostly cloudy day with rain pushing slowly eastwards, with some sleet or snow in eastern hilly districts. Some south-eastern areas may stay dry, but it will remain cold with freshening winds. Windy at times in the west and north, with local gales. Outlook for the weekend: Dry, with some rain in the west and sleet or snow on the hills likely.

ABROAD				AROUND BRITAIN				HIGH TIDES			
City	Temp	Wind	Cloud	City	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Time	Temp	Wind	Cloud
Algeria	13	SE	100	London	10	SE	100	10.00	10	SE	100
Amsterdam	10	SE	100	Manchester	10	SE	100	10.00	10	SE	100
Antwerp	10	SE	100	Nottingham	10	SE	100	10.00	10	SE	100
Athens	15	SE	100	Oxford	10	SE	100	10.00	10	SE	100
Batavia	25	SE	100	Reading	10	SE	100	10.00	10	SE	100
Bombay	28	SE	100	Sheffield	10	SE	100	10.00	10	SE	100
Buenos Aires	20	SE	100	Southampton	10	SE	100	10.00	10	SE	100
Calcutta	30	SE	100	Stirling	10	SE	100	10.00	10	SE	100
Canton	25	SE	100	Torquay	10	SE	100	10.00	10	SE	100
Cebu	28	SE	100	Weymouth	10	SE	100	10.00	10	SE	100
Colon	28	SE	100	Wolverhampton	10	SE	100	10.00	10	SE	100
Hankow	20	SE	100	Wrexham	10	SE	100	10.00	10	SE	100
Hong Kong	25	SE	100	York	10	SE	100	10.00	10	SE	100
Kobe	15	SE	100								
London	10	SE	100								
Lyons	10	SE	100								
Madrid	15	SE	100								
Manila	28	SE	100								
Medan	25	SE	100								
Meerut	25	SE	100								
Mombasa	25	SE	100								
Patna	25	SE	100								
Peking	15	SE	100								
Rangoon	25	SE	100								
San Francisco	10	SE	100								
Singapore	28	SE	100								
Sourabaya	25	SE	100								
Tientsin	15	SE	100								
Yokohama	15	SE	100								

AM

PM

LIGHTING-UP TIME

London 6.10 pm to 6.04 am
Edinburgh 6.28 pm to 6.21 am
Sheffield 6.26 pm to 6.14 am
Preston 6.42 pm to 6.34 am

LONDON

Yesterday: Temperatures from 6.00 am to 6.00 pm (41°F):
10.00 am to 6.00 pm (41°F):
1.00 pm to 6.00 pm (41°F):
2.00 pm to 6.00 pm (41°F):
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